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OF VERSAILLES

CATALOGUE

OF THE

PAINTINGS, STATUES AND ARTISTIC DECORATIONS

OF THE PALACE

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, AND THE NAMES OF THE ARTISTS EMPLOYED

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GALLERIES, APARTMENTS, ETC., TO WHICH IS ADDED HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE THERE

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A complete description of the Park of Versailles and of the Parks and Palaces of the Trianons

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VERSAILLES

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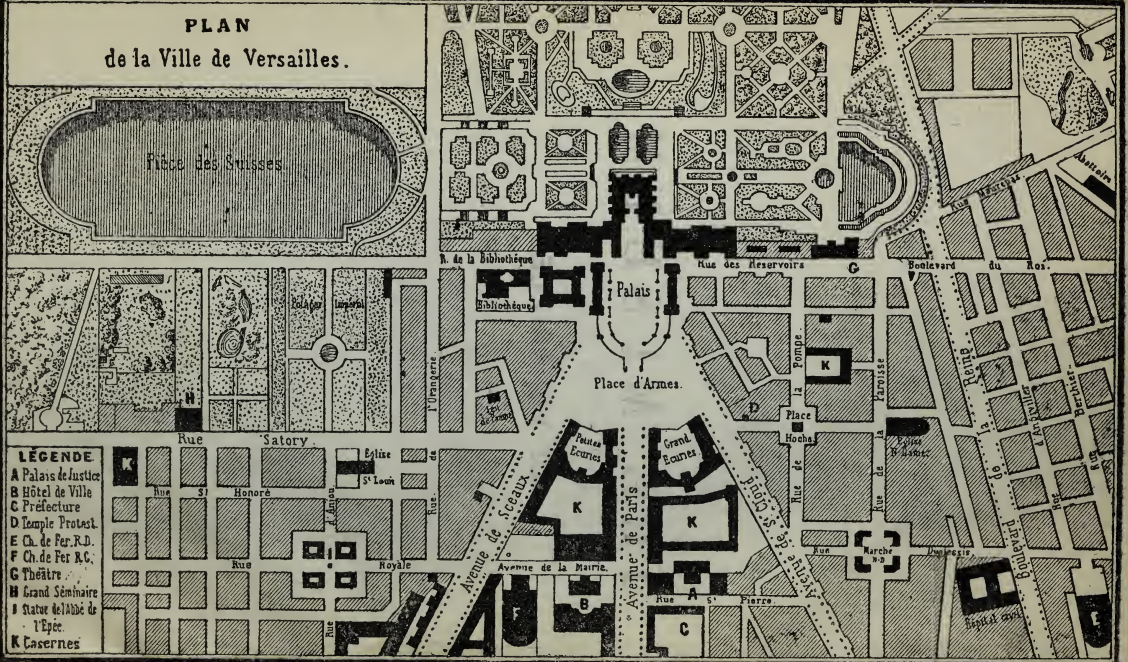
OF VERSAILLES


PLAN
de la Ville de Versailles.
Pièce des Suisses.
Palais
Place d'Armes.
Bibliothèque
Rue des Reservoirs
Boulevard du Roi.
Rue Satory
Rue St Honoré
Rue Royale
Avenue de la Mairie.
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Avenue de St Cloud
Rue St Pierre
Place Hoche
Grand Commun
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Eglise St Louis
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Hôpital civil
LÉGENDE
A Palais de Justice
B Hôtel de Ville
C Prefecture
D Temple Protest.
E Ch. de Fer R.D.
F Ch. de Fer R.G.
G Théâtre
H Grand Séminaire
I Statue de l'Abbé de l'Epée.
K Casernes

THE MUSEUM

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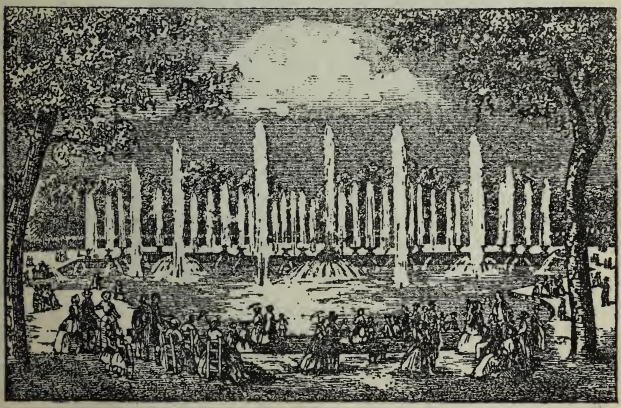

VERSAILLES

ÉDITEUR-PROPRIÉTAIRE, PLACE HOCHE, 13.

1842

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THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES

HISTORICAL MUSEUM

It was mere chance which transformed the marshy forest where the seigneurs of Versailles had built their feudal manor, into a magnificent palace and park. Man's genius has taken advantage of every undulation of the ground and converted it into vast but regularly designed pleasure grounds containing water works of unrivalled magnitude and canals, to supply which much science has been displayed, avenues of regal length, and woods which have attained immense height and age.

It would have startled Hugo de Versaillis, the cotemporary of our first Capetian kings, had he been assured that a time would come when Europe itself would visit his estate and there do hommage to the great monarch who collected so many *chefs-d'œuvre* of art around him.

He little dreamt that the sounds of revelry and feasting the eloquence of Bossuet and Massillon, the deep tones of the organ in the Gorgeous chapel, would one day replace the tolling of the bells belonging to the little priory of Saint-Julien, which solitary sound disturbed the echos of the valley of Versailles.

The seigneurs as well as his descendants, on their return from fighting in Italy under their sovereign's standard, or from skirmishing in Spain with the moors, or from attacks on the Normans returned to the Ile de France, and thanking Saint-Julian for the success of their arms, hunted in the woods where now stands the palace and park.

The treachery by which Martial de Leomenie, Lord of Versailles, became the victim of Gondi marshal of Retz is well known, as vell as the intrigues by which he was forced to give up his property to the latter in the hope of thus securing his power ful protection and escaping the massacres of Saint-Bartholomeus. Notwithstanding which Gondi murdered him on the 28 of August, and at the *fête* of Saint-Julien had himself acknowledged the rightful feudal lord, sitting in Lomenie's place and under his dais.

In 1624, Louis XIII ordered Jacques Lemercier his architect to build the chateau, of which the filial piety of Louis XIII had pre-

served a portion which is now in the cour de marbre, on the spo where he had often rested after a days hunting in an humble lodg near a mill, Mansart in obedience to his sovereign's orders has placed this curious fragment, as a jewel in the centre of the splendid setting his genius devised and created.

Louis XIII. resided part of the year at Versailles and the rest a Saint-Germain where he died 14 march 1643.

Louis XIV was born the 5 septembre 1638 of Saint-Germain and visited the chateau for the first time, 18 april 1651, after which he often returned there for the purpose of hunting. En 1664 « Molière gave the first grand *fête* of Versailles with his troupe » , to act one of his comedies ; the subject was, *les plaisirs de l'île enchantée*, the poet Benserade and the president de Perigny wrote the recitative in verse.

Lulli composed the music and directed the ballet, the Italian artist Vigarani, undertook the decorations, the illuminations and the fireworks. At the same time *la princesse d'Elide* and *les Fâcheux* by Molière.

Fêtes and entertainments succeeded each other at Versailles where Louis XIV ordered immense works to be commenced by his architects Levau, Dorbay and Mansart. The grand gallery was begun in the wing called *des princes*, in 1675, Mansart built the great and small stables in 1680 and on the 6 of may 1682, Louis XIV inhabited the new chateau for the first time.

Mansart, Lebrun, Mignard, Houasse, Philippe de Champagne, Puget, Coustou, Coysevox, Girardon, Le Hongre de Marsy, Le Notre, have all contributed to the creation of this regal dwelling where the magnificent king himself always surrounded by a court compose of beautiful women and brilliant nobles.

The doge of Genoa, the ambassador Vateville , deputies from Algiers, etc., all arrived from their different countries to pay him homage. It was absurd of the doge of Genoa to say that his greatest surprise at Versailles was to see himself there, he could not have resisted the fascination which all the dazzling splendour of the court threw around the spectators. The memoirs of the time inform us that on the 15 of may 1485 Louis XIV had his throne placed at the end of the great gallery, which is nearest to the saloon of Peace. At twelve o'clock the state apartments and the gallery were crowded. The doge entered with four senators whom the republic had sent to accompany him. His costume was of crimson velvet ; he wore a cap of the same material. The four senators wore dresses of black velvet and caps to match. In order to preserve as much dignity as his misfortune allowed of, the doge remained covered while speaking to the king.

The king permitted the princes to remain covered during the audience. The doge accomplished his humiliating mission with ad

mirable self possession, his proud and dignified manner impressed the audience even more forcibly than the address he delivered, at the conclusion he took of his velvet cap, the princes, to show their respect for the king followed his example. After the king had replied, each senator spoke in turn. They had stood un covered while the doge spoke, and during their speeches, he remained with his cap in his hand.

The doge of Genoa was treated not as a sovereign but a plenipotentiary. When he took leave, the king presented him with a magnificent box in which his portrait was mounted, he did the same to each of the senators and also presented to them splendid gobelin tapestries. Historic annals have recorded the remarkable scenes which took place in this sumptuous palace, enlarged by Gabriel and Peyre. It owes its fame to the monarch who ordered its astonishing magnificence, to the artists who so perfectly executed his designs, and to the historic events which took place there. Our limited space prevents our doing more than alluding to them, as we merely aim at offering a hand book to visitors who may wish for a guide through this immense edifice.

We shall notice, the former occupants of each apartment now altered into galleries of painting, and by a number corresponding to the numbers on the place, the reader will be able to trace their present destination.

PALACE OF VERSAILLES

The palace consists of a central building and two wings which extend along one side of the park. Its length is four hundred and twenty five metres and on the eastern façade it covers a space of six hundred metres, from the *place d'armes* the stranger is struck with admiration for its grandeur, although its whole extent cannot be seen from that spot.

The gate, which is one hundred and seventeen metres in length is divided into eleven parts by pillars surmounted by gilt ornaments among which a lyre and *fleurs de lis* are most prominent. The arms of France occupy the centre.

Four groups of statue, placed at each side represent, on to right. 1° Victorious France at the time of the empire. 2° Peace by July on the left. France victorious over Spain. 3° Abundance by Coysevox. Two wings called *des ministres*, complete the square of the grand court, in the middle of which is placed an equestrian statue of Louis XIV, by Petitot (The horse is by Cartellier). This court is ornamented by sixteen statues, each four metres in height. They represent :

ON THE RIGHT.	ON THE LEST.
Richelieu, by Ramey.	*Suger*, by Stouf.
Bayard, by Montoni.	*Duguesclin*, by Bridan.
Colbert, by Milhomme.	*Sully*, by Espercieux.
Jourdan, by Espercieux.	*Lannes*, by Callamard.
Masséna, by Espercieux.	*Mortier*, by Callamard.
Tourville, by Marin.	*Suffren*, by Lesueur.
Duguay-Trouin, by Dupasquier.	*Duquesne*, by Roguier.
Turenne, by Gois.	*Condé*, by David.

On the left is the court of Princes; on the right the court of the chapel, on each side are two modern pavillions with corinthian pillars. On the frontispiece is the inscription « *A toutes les gloires de la France.* Between these pavillions is the *cour royale.* The part of this court nearest the centre is called the *cour de marbre*, from its being paved with marble. Louis XIII erected a theatre in his part of the palace, where Lulli and Quinault's operas were played.

The *fêtes* given here, have heen drawn and engraved by Lepautre. The engravings are to be seen at the depot of imperial Chalcography in the museum of the Louvre. They are perfect representations of the appearance of *la cour de marbre.*

The façades which surround this court are the original views of the old chateau built by Jacques Lemercier. Louis XIV added the vases trophys, statues and busts. The stone statues on the balustrades are :

ON THE RIGHT.	ON THE LEFT.
Magnificence, by G. Marsy.	*Abundance*, by G. Marsy.
Justice, by Coysevox.	*Strength*, by Coysevox.
Wisdom, by Girardon.	*Generosity*, by Legros.
Prudence, by Masson.	*Wealth*, by Lehongre.
Diligence, by Raon.	*Authority*, by Lehongre.
Peace, by Legros.	*Glory*, by Regnaudin.
Europe, by Regnaudin.	*America*, by Regnaudin.
Asia, by Masson.	*Africa*, by Lehongre.
France, by Lecomte.	*Victory*, by Lespingola.

On the right and left of the clock are recumbent figures Mars by Marsy; Hercules by Girardon. The clock which is placed over the central façade (of the old building) was stopped three times; the motion less hands, according to ancient custom, marked the hour of Louis XIII's death, then of Louis XV's and of the death of Louis XVIII This ceremony was performed for the last time on that occasion.

On the 6 October 1789, the people of Paris, exasperated by the scenes which nad taken place during the banquet given to the guards in the opera-house, marched on Versailles. Marie-Antoinette, appeared on the balcony of the first floor accompanied by Madame and the Dauphin. There was a shout of: No children! The queen undaunted by the danger which this shout so clearly foretold, advanced alone, and unattended. Lafayette presently appeared, and placing

himself next to her, appeased the rage of the mob... The next shout was for the king, who showed himself at once. He replied to the ery of the mob the king must come to Paris, » that he would accede to their wish confiding all he most dearly prized to the care of his good and faithful subjects. The royal family left the chateau at one in the afternoon, since that day the palace has been uninhabited.

THE CHAPEL

N° 1 she the plan

The chapel is erected on the right of the spot where formerly the grotto of Thetis existed, which has since heen placed in the Bosquet d'Apollon. The chapel attached to the ancient chateau of Louis XIII, situated near the marble staircase, was destroyed, Louis XIV rebuilt it, on the ground now occupied by the salle d'Hercule under Madame de Maintenon's influence, Mansart removed the grotto, which Girardon had adorned with statues in very doubtful taste, whose beauties however Lafontaine has sung, and he constructed the present chapel, this was his last work, it is a *chef-d'œuvre*, and has escaped uninjured through so many revolutions, that one is surprised to learn it required but slight retouching and cleaning to restore it to its original freshness. One is struck by the purity of the Corinthian columns which adorn the exterior, and by the beauty of the architraves of the large windows, on which are sculptured children bearing the symbols of the catholic faith. These sculptures are by Juby, Offement, Armand Defer, Bourdict, Raon, Grettepin, Vigier, Rousseau, de Corbeil, de Dieu, François and Voiriot.

The upper balustrade is ornamented by twenty stone eight statues each three feet high those on the side of the park repre sent saint Thomas and saint James the lesser, by Manière. Saint James the grater, by Théodin and saint André also by him. Saint-Paul et saint Peter by Poirier, saint Jerôme and saint Augustin, by Coustou, saint gregory and saint Ambroise by Lepautre on the edge, the four evangelists by Van Clève, on the north Saint-Basile and saint Athanasius by Poultier; saint Chrysostome by Flamen, saint Gregory of Naziance by Hurtrel, saint Philippe and saint Bartholomeus by Flamen, saint Simon and saint Jude by Lemoine, saint Barnabé by Bourdict, saint Mathias by Lapierre. The upper dnaments are of lead, originally gilt, at each end there are two groups of angels, by Lepautre and Coustou.

The elegance and beauty of the decoration of the interior is unrivalled. The grand altar is of marble and gilt bronze, the altars and side chapel are richly adorned by bas reliefs, from the chisel of Coustou, Adam the alder, Vinache, Bouchardon: Lepautre, and Slodtz.

The paintings are by Jouvenet, Coypel has painted the ceiling. The subject is : the glory of the Eternal Father. La Fosse has placed in the apsis the resurrection of our saviour and the descent of the Holy Spirit, by Jouvenet, is a master piece, placed over the king's pew which is in the gallery opposite the grand altar.

In former days, Gorgeous ceremonies added their lustre, to all this magnificence. Several royal marriages took place here among others. The Duke of Berri, grand son of Louis XIV and Mademoiselle d'Orleans, the Duke of Bourbon and Mademoiselle de Conti, the Prince of Conti and mademoiselle de Bourbon, Madame, eldest daughter of Louis XV and Don Philippe, Infant of Spain, the Duke of Chartres and Mademoiselle de Conti, the Dauphin and the Infanta of Spain, the Dauphin (Louis XVI) and the Archiduchess Marie-Antoinette. In all these *fêtes*, royal pomp dit not always yield to divine majesty and we abstain from entering in to the details of etiquette required even in the chapel. Saint-Simon tells us, that Louis XIV insisted on his courtiers imitating his devotion, and would not permit them to attend to the external forms of their religion less punctually than he did himself. To illustrate this, he relates an amusing story which several authors have quoted. It appears that the major of the guards Brissac was of a peculiarly frank disposition and detested hypocrisy. He had remarked, that even on the coldest winter days the benches were filled by ladies every Thursday and Sunday. On which days the king was most punctual in his attendance at the salut, and that if on the contrary, he was prevented from appearing, the attendance of ladies was remarkably small, under the pretence of requiring light to read their missals these ladies had each a small taper lighted in front of their *prie-Dieu*, by which likewise, they were more easily recognised. One evening when the king was really expected, the benches were filled to overflowing, the guards were at their posts as usual; when suddenly major Brissac appeared in front of the king's empty pew and raising his stick, shouted to the Guards, to with draw, his majesty will not he present to day. The order was scarcely obeyed when a murmur was heard among the ladies, the tapers suddenly were extinguished, and with the exception of a few who were simerely pious the whole congregation disappeared. When Brissac felt quite certain that they had really gone, he recalled the guards. The king almost immediately arrived, very much surprised to find so many empty benches, and inquired the reason Brissac instantly related the trial to which he had put the piety of the fair dames, of his majesty's court, on which the king and his attendants laughed heartily. The major however brave though he undoubtedly was, never ventured again to appear alone on the ladies side, least they should execute some terrible vengeance.

THE PALACE & PARK OF VERSAILLES & TRIANON

TWENTY SIX VIEWS

EDITOR'S OF THE IDITOR (*)

Several works have been published on the historical galleries of Versailles, the collection de Havard is the most remarkable. The views, drawn an pantographe, are most correctly executed; but the, engravings being done with black pencils are not as interesting as prints which have been engraved from drawings and paintings, whose artistic merit and picturesque effect complete the illusion.

The size and high price of this collection, make it naturally quite unatainable, except to librarians and amateurs.

Some smaller works have been published, chiefly with illustrations on wood or steel, some very beautiful, others of an inferior stamp, and only giving imperfect impressions to the visitors of the Palace and Museum.

While endeavouring to offer to the public some views of the most remarkable parts of the palace and galleries, we have tried also to unite the requisite conditions: talented and faithful sketches, in a portable form, and of a very moderate price.

Fourteen engravings have been executed on wood, from photographies by our celebrated engravers Best and Hotelin. Twelve prints, by the same artists have been taken of the parks of Versailles and Trianon.

(*) The Album with twenty six engravings, which is a necessary accompaniment to this work, are sold by its editor.

PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR

NORTHERN WING.

1. Chapel.
2. Vestibule of the chapel.
3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. Salons containing historical pictures from Clovis to Louis XVI.
14. Staircase of the north wing leading to the altic.
15. Opera house.
16. Vestibule of the opera-house, busts.
17. Gallery. Statues and busts from Clovis to Louis XVI.
18. 19. 20. 21. 22. Saloons occupied by pictures of the Crusades.

CENTRE.

1. 2. 3. Vestibules, busts.
4. Arcades of the North. Statues and busts of the Marshals of France.
5. Staircase and vestibule, Statues and busts of general officiers fallen in battle.
6. Vestibule, statues, busts, plans.
7. 8. 9. Saloons of plans.
10. Vestibule, busts.
11. Vestibule of Louis XIII. Statues.
12. Saloon of the kings of France.
13. 14. 15. 16. Views of the ancient royal residences of Paris and France.
17. Marble Staircase and vestibule, statues, busts.
18. Arcade of the south. Statues and busts.
19. Vestibule, statues, busts.
20. Vestibule, statues, busts.
21. Saloon of admirals.
22. Saloon of connétables.
23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. Saloon of the marshals of France.
30. Gallery of Louis XIII, paintings et statues.
31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. Saloon of the marshals of France.
38. Salon of celebrated warriors.

SOUTH WING (LOWER PART).

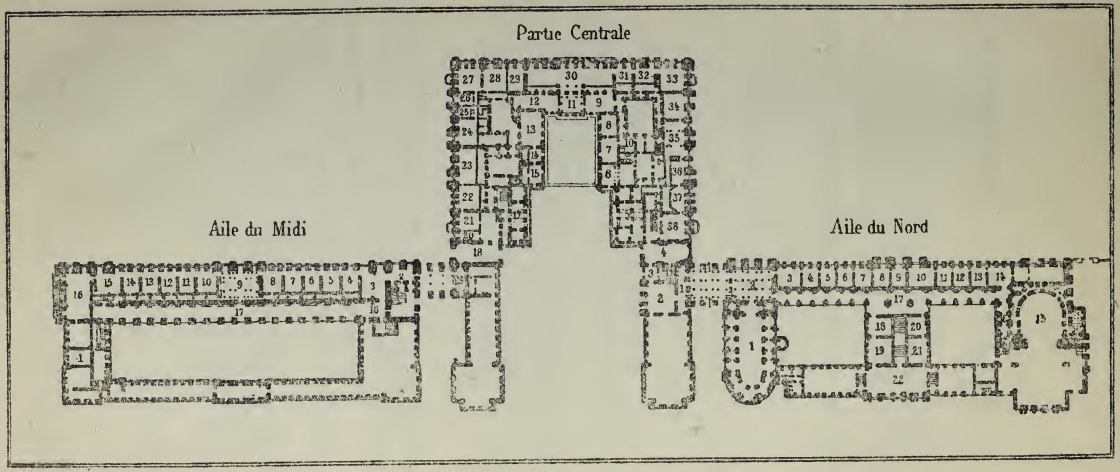
1. Gallery, statues and busts from Louis IV, (outre mer) to Louis XVI.
2. Vestibule, statues, busts of the family of tho Bourbon Condé's.
3. Vestibule of the orangery, statues and busts.
4. Vestibule of the staircase of Provence, statues and busts.
5. Vestibule, mausoleums, not drawn on the place.

SOUTH WING (GROUND FLOOR).

1. Saloon of the marine subjects.
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. Saloons of the campaigns of 1796 to 1805.
9. Vestibule of Napoleon. Statues and busts of the imperial family.
10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. Saloons of the campaigns of 1805 to 1810.
17. Galery. Statues and busts from Louis XVI to Louis-Philippe Ier.
18. Vestibule of the staircase of the princes.

MUSÉE DE VERSAILLES

Rez-de-chaussée



MUSEUM OF VERSAILLES

Open every day from ten to four, mondays excepted. From the month of May, to the month of October till 5 o'clock. The Museum is entered by the vestibule of the Chapel, Northern wing. And it is by this entry that we penetrate into the galeries.

(Consult the plans 1 and 2 for the numbers of the different salles and galleries.)

GROUND FLOOR

NORTHERN WING

VESTIBULE OF THE CHAPEL N° 2

It was through this vestibule that the Chapel and the apartments of the right wing were entered.

1. Allegory of the passage of the Rhine by Louis XIV. Basso-relevo in marble, by *N.* and *G. Coustou.*

Louis XIV crowned by victory tramples the Rhine under his feet which is represented under the figure of an old man.

SALL N° 3.

The halls from No. 2 to No. 7, were successively occupied by the duke of Orleans and his sister Charlotte-Aglaïa of Orleans, duchess of Modena, (under Louis XV) and by the prince of Condé, (under Louis XVI).

2. Clovis I. king of the Franks. p. by *Dejuinne.*

After the battle of Tolbiac he obtains from his soldiers the promise of their conversion to christianity.

3. Baptism of Clovis at Reims, 25 of December 496. p. by *Dejuinne.*

He became a christian after the battle of Tolbiac; St-Remi Bishop of Reims addressed him thus while baptising him : Bow thy head, proud Sicambre; worship what thou hast burned and burn what thou hast worshipped.—After him his soldiers received baptism.

4. Triumphal entry of Clovis at Tours, 508. p. by *Robert Fleury.*

In the basilisk of St-Martin, of Tours Clovis puts on a purple tunic and clamyde, and places the crown, on his head.

5. Funeral of Dagobert, 638. p. by *Jassaert..*

The remains of Dagobert were placed in the abbey of St-Denis of which he was the founder, close to the tombs of the martyrs, St-Denis, St-Rustique and St-Éleuthère.

6. Convertion of Pepin-le-Bref, at St. Denis, 28 of July 754. p. by *François Dubois.*

Pepin (first consecrated king), queen Bertha and their two sons, Charles and Carloman, receive from pope Stephen II, the crown and holy oil.

7. Charlemagne, king of the Franks, emperor of the West. p. by *Amiel.*

Son of Pepin-le-Bref and of queen Bertha, created roman patrician by pope Adrian I, crowned emperor of the west by pope Leo III, died at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 28 of January 814, at the age of Seventy two.

8. Charlemagne crosses the Alps, 773. p. by *Rogier.*

He entered Italy by mount Cenis, hitherto considered inaccessible incurring a thousand dangers in order to assist pope Adrian I, against Didier, king of the Lombards.

9. Charlemagne crowned king of Italy at Milan. p. by *Jacquand.*

Master of the kingdom of Lombardy he assumes the title of king of Italy and is crowned with the iron crown in the cathedral of Milan.

10. Charlemagne presents his first capitulaires to the assembly of Franks, 779. p. by *Scheffer.*

With the crown on his head, and the sceptre of justice in his hand, Charlemagne listens to his Capitulaires being read by Eginhard, his secretary to the assembled nobles of the kingdom.

11. Alcuin presented to Charlemagne, 780. p. by *J. Laure,* from *Schnetz.*

Alcuin an English monk presents manuscripts to Charlemagne who made him his councellor and minister.

12. Battle of Fontanailles, 25 of June 841. p. by *Tony Johannot.*

On this bloody day, Charles-the-Bald and Louis-le-Germanique defeats their brother Lothaire, close to Auxerre on the banks of the Andrie.

13. Death of Robert-the-Strong at the battle of Brisserte, 25 of July 886. p. by *H. Lehmann.*

Robert-the-Strong count of Paris pursues the Normans who had pillaged le Mans, overtakes them at Brisserte, five leagues from Angers, the Normans take refuge in the church of that village. Having closely blocaded them, Robert imprudently disarms and allows his soldiers to do the same in order to repose. Profiting by this imprudence the Normans issue forth armed and throw themselves on Robert and his followers. He is killed, and his body dragged into the church which still exists, having been partly rebuilt at different periods.

14. Battle of Saucourt-en-Wimen, 881. p by *Dassy.*

Louis III punishes the ravages of the Normans, defeats them, and kills their chief Garamond, at Saucourt, close to Abbeville.

15. Lothaire defeats the emperor Otho II, on the banks of the Aisne, October 978. p. by *C. Durupt.*

A numerous army led by Otho, emperor of Germany, had arrived

under the walls of Paris. Obliged to retreat, a portion of the army was unable to cross the Aisne, which was then swollen by constant rains, and Lothaire attacking the rear-guard drove it into the river.

16. Louis-the-Fat, takes the oriflamme at St-Denis, 1129. p. by *Jollivet.*

The emperor Henry V threatens to invade of France. Louis-the-Fat goes to the abbey of St-Denis andre ceives the oriflamme from the hands of the abbey Suger.

17. Louis IX. (St. Louis) king of France.

Born at Poissy, son of Louis VIII. and of Blanche of Castille. He rei gned from the age of eleven, his mother being regent. When of age he had to fight against his rebel vassals who were supported by the king of England, he defeated them at Taillebourg-During; the fifth crusade he was made prisoner in Egypt. Sometime after his return to France he undertook another crusade and died before Tunis, 25 of August 1270. This holy and pious king was canonised after his son Philip brought back his remains to France, which were interred in the church of St-Denis.

18. St. Louis receives at Ptolémais the envoys of the old man of the mountain. p. by *Rouget.*

The old man of the mountain, surnamed the prince of the assassins (because all those that refused to pay him tribute were murdered by his Séides.) did not dare resist the power of St-Louis and sent him his shirt and ring from mount Lebanon to Ptolemais as tokens of submission.

19. St. Louis administering justice under the oak of Vincennes. p. by *Rouget.*

We are told that this good king loved to retire to his favorite place of repose, under the shade of an oak, and that there his subjects were permitted to approach and lay their complaints before him.

20. St. Louis mediator between the king of England and his barons, 1264. p. by *Rouget.*

Henry III, king of England, Eleanor of Provence his wife, the archbishop of Canterbury and the English barons, the latter having as advocate Peter of Montfort, son of the earl of Leicester, came to Amiens where St-Louis surrounded by his court heard the complaints of the king and those of the barons and decided in favour of king Henry III.

21. Death of St. Louis before Tunis, 25 of August 1270. p. by *Rouget.*

Attacked by the plague that decimated his army he gave orders to have himself placed on a bed of ashes at the foot of an altar and died surrounded by his family. His brother Charles of Anjou king of Sicily who arrived too'late to receive his last breath throws himself at the feet of his dead brother.

22. Philip III, king of France. p. by *Jollivet.*

Philip III, son of St-Louis whom he followed to the sixth crusade, died at Perpignan, 5 of October 1285, and was interred at St-Denis.

23. Taking of the Palace of Foix, 1172. p. by *Jollivet.*

Philip-the-Bold marches on Toulouse, against the counts of Foix and Armagnac, who refuse to recognise his authority, he besieges the fortress where Roger-Bernard had shut himself up, and receives his submission.

SALLE N° 4

24. Charles V, king of France. p. by *Saint-Evre.*

His father John-the-good was the first king of France, who gave to his eldest son, the title of Dauphin. Charles V founded the royal library, began the construction of the Bastille, and died the 16 th. of Septembre 1380. He was buried at St-Denis.

25. Foundation of the royal library in Paris, 1379. p. by *Saint-Evre.*

Charles encouraged art; he had a tower built in the Louvres, known by the name of Tower of the library, where he had collected at great expense nearly a thousand volumes, a considerable number at that time.

26. Death of Dugueselin before Chateauneuf-de-Randon, 13 of July 1380. p. by *Nicolas Guy-Brenet.*

Constable Dugueselin, who had fallen ill during the siege of this fortress, died on the very day that the English commanding officer had promised to surrender, if in the interval he should not receive reinforcements. True to his word the Englishman, laid the keys of the fortress on the death bed of Dugueselin.

27. Charles VI, king of France.

Eldest son of Charles V, king at twelve years of age, he lived amidst in the family dissentions. After he married the infamous Isabella of Bavaria, he became mad dragged on a miserable existence, died at the hotel St-Pol, at Paris, 22 of october 1422, and was buried at St-Denis.

28. Battle of Rosebecque, 27 of November 1382. p. by *Alfred* and *Tony Johannot.*

Charles VI fourteen years of age led the French army to encounter the Flemish between Rousselaer and Rosebecque, where he defeated Philip of Arteveld whose body was found among the slain.

19. Battle of Beaugé, 22 of March 1421. p. by *Lavaudan.*

The duke of Clarence, an English prince of the blood, encountered the army of the Dauphin (afterwards Charles VIII.) near Beaugé. Clarence entertaining no high opinion of the commanding officers of the Dauphin, marshal-de-la-Fayette and count Buchan, refused to await the arrival of the great body of his army and rushed on, followed by his retinue and notwithstanding his exertions fell under the blows of the Count of Buchan.

30. Charles VII king of France. p. by *Lehmann.*

Son of Charles VI consecrated at Poitiers 1422. By this time the assistance of Joan-of-Arc had enabled him to force the English to raise the siege of Orléans: and chiefly through the exertions of this heroine he reconquered his kingdom, he died at the battle of Mehun-sur-Yèvre near Bourges, on the 27 of July 1461.—And was buried at St-Denis.

31 Joan of Arc presented to Charles VII. p. by *Papety*.

The English at the time were masters of nearly the whole of France, and usualy styled Charles VII, the king of Bourges. Joan-of-Arc believing herself to be inspired, was brought into the presence of the king of France, who in order to try her, resolved not to betray himself and in the kept back ground, plainly dressed. Without hesitation Joan-of-Arc approached and knelt before him I am not the king ! said Charles VII. "By God, thou art, fair prince" she replied, thou and no other ! she declared to him that, by the will of God he should be consecrated and crowned in the city of Reims.

32. Consecration of Charles VII, at Reims, 19 of July 1429. p. by *Vinchon*.

As soon as Jean-of-Arc, had forced the Burgundians to surrender Reims, Charles VII was consecrated in the cathedral, generals La Trémouille, René d'Anjou, La Hire, Xaintrailles, Dunois being present. During the whole ceremony Joan-of-Arc stood by the side of the king, her banner in her hand ; her father and brother ; who had come from Dom Rémy were among the spectators.

33. Entry of the French army into Paris, 13 of April 1436. p. by *Barthélemy*.

The Parisians having revolted , the English were obliged to take refuge in the Bastille. A burgess of Paris, Michel Lallier, opened one of the gates to the constable of Richemont and on the bridge of Notre-Dame as representative king Charles VII, tendered the submission of the city, which a few days after the English evacuated.

34. Battle of Bratelen or of Saint-Jacques, 26 of August 1444. p. by *Alfred Johannot*.

The French commanded by the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) defeated the Suiss after a desperate resistance, under the walls of Bale, close to the lazaretto of St-Jacques.

35. Entry of Charles VII into Rouen, 10 of November 1449. p. by *Ducaisne*.

After having driven the English from Rouen Charles the VII entered the city accompanied by Dunois and Jacques-Cœur.

36. Battle of Formigny, 18 of April 1450. p. by *Lafaye*.

The constable of Richemont, conqueror of the English, close to the village of Formigny expels them from Normandy.

SALL N° 5.

37. Entry of the French into Bordeaux, 23 of June 1451. p. by *Vinchon*.

Count Dunois, and his general at the gates of Bordeaux, receive the keys of the city from the municipality that accompanied the archibishops and the principal citizen, after a herald had in the name of the latter sammoned him three times to come to their assistance.

38. Louis IX, king of France. p. by *Cibot*.

Eldest son of Charles VII. born at Bourges on the 3 of July 1823. He made the authority of the king over rule that of the great vassals. Died at the Castle of Plessis, 30 of August 1483.

39. Defence of Beauvais, 22 of July 1472. p. by *Cibot.*

Charles-the-Bold, lays siege to Beauvais. The inhabitants especiall the women distinguish themselves by their brave defence. Jane Har chette during the storming of the city seizes the banner of a Burgundian just as he is about to place it on the walls of the town. After twent four days, the duke of Burgundy was compelled to raise the siege.

40. Charles VIII, king of France. p. by *St-Evre.*

Son of Louis XI reigned from the age of thirteen, under the regency of Anne of Beaujeu, sister of Charles VIII; married Anne of Britanny in 1491. The pope Alexander VI gave him the title of emperor o Constantinople, when he undertook the conquest of the kingdom o Naples. Died at the castle of Amboise, buried at St-Denis.

41. Anne of Britanny queen of France. p. by *Rubio.*

Married to Charles VIII. After the death of this prince, she became a second time queen of France, by her marriage with Louis XII. Died at the palace of Blois 9 of January 1514, at the age of thirty eight.

42. Marriage of Charles VIII and Anne of Britanny, 1514. p. by *St-Evre.*

This ceremony took place in Touraine, at the castle of Langeais.

43. Isabella of Aragon imploring Charles VIII protection, 1494. p. by *Fragonard.*

Isabella, daughter of the king of Naples and wife of John Galeas, who had been shut up, by his uncle Louis Sforce in the Castle of Pavie, throws herself at the feet of Charles VIII. who was on the point of starting for the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, and implore shim to spare her father and protect her husband.

44. Entrance of Charles VIII into Aquapendente, 9 of Decembre 1494. p. by *Hostein* from a picture by *Chauvin.*

Instead of the enemies he expected to have to fight, the clergy come out in a procession to meet Charles VIII.

45. Battle of Seminarra, 24 of June 1495. p. by *Jollivet.*

Ferdinand II, king of Naples and Gonzalvo of Cordova enter Calabria surprise a detachment of French troops. The sire d'Aubigny, governor of the province, hastens to its rescue and engages the enemy. The Spanish cavalry according to the custom of their allies, the Moors retreat before charging; the Neapolitan soldiers believing they were flying, imitate their example.

Battle of Fornoue, 6 of July 1495. p. by *Féron.*

Charles VIII quitting Italy returns to France, crosses the Appenines with great difficulty near the defile of Pontremoli, suddenly finds himself, with an army of nine thousand men worn out by fatigue, in the presence of forty thousand, commanded by the famous Francesco di Gonzaga. The king of France and his small army have no alternative but to force their way through this formidable mass, French impetuosity overcomes superior numbers; Bayard at the age of eighteen fought in this battle and performed prodigies of valour, two horses were killed under him, he took also a standard which he presented to the king.

47. Clemency of Louis the XII. p. by *Gassies*.

When he became king, Louis XII addressed these remarkable words to the officers of the court of Charles VIII, who had intrigued against him: "The king of France does not revenge the wrongs of the duke of Orléans."

48. Battle of Agnadel, 14 of May 1509. p. by *Jollivet*.

Louis the XII in person gains a victory over the Venetians. His lieutenants, were the marshals Chaumont and of Trivulce, the duke of Bourbon, La Trimouille, and the count of Dunois, the infantry commanded by Alviane were cut to pieces. A great number of cannon fell into the hands of the French, and Alviane was brought prisoner to Louis XII, severely wounded.

49. Taking of Brescia, 19 of February 1512. p. by *Larivière*.

Gaston of Foix and Bayard distinguished themselves during this terrible assault. Bayard was the first to cross the rampart, seriously wounded in the thigh he believed the wound to be mortal, and said so to the lord of Molart:

Courrade advance yours soldiers, the city is ours; as for me I can drag myself no further, I am a dead man.

SALL N° 6

50. Ambrois (Charles of) French admiral. p. by *Naigeon*, from a picture by *Solario*.

Marshal of France, in 1506 he fought for the pope at Perouse and at Bologna. Took posession of Genoa which had revolted against Louis XII. Died at Coregis (Lombardy), in 1511 aged thirty-eight.

51. Taking of Bologna, 21 of May 1511. p. *Larivière* and *Naigeon*.

The pope Jules II, flying at the approach of marshal Trivulce had left his nephew the duke of Urbino to défend Bologna. His soldiers were instantly routed by the French. The baggage remained in the possession of the conquerors, and as the richest part of the booty was composed of beasts of burden, the French soldiers ironically called this battle: *The day of the ass drivers.*

52. Death of Gaston-de-Foix at the battle of Ravenna, 11 of April 1512. p. by *Ary Scheffer*.

Gaston de Foix irritated by the losses he had sustained from the Spanish cavalry which he had just dispersed, ordered a last charge to be made, in which he was wounded, thrown from his horse and killed by some Spanish soldiers. Victory was on the French side but it was dearly purchased by the death of their hero.

53. Louisa of Savoy duchess of Angoulême, regent of France. p. by *Larivière*.

Mother of Francis I, governed the kimgdom during her sons captivity. Died September 1531 at Gratz in the Gâtinais.

54. Francis I, king of France. p. by *Naigeon*, copied from *Titien*.

Bornat Cognac 12 September 1494. Having married the daughter

of Louis XII, and this prince dying without a son, Francis inherited the crown. He distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan and notwithstanding the anxieties of his long contest with Charles V, he formed the college of France, the royal printing office, encouraged the arts and deservedly obtained the title of the restorer of letters. He died at the castle of Rambouillet 31 March 1547.

55. Francis I receives the insignia of knighthood from Bayard, 14 of October 1515. p. by *Fragonard.*

Bayard having proved himself the bravest of the brave at the battle of Marignan, Francis I wished to receive from his hands the order of knighthood.

56. The meeting at the field of the cloth of gold, 7 of June 1520. p. by *Aug. Debay.*

The magnificence displayed by the sovereigns and courtiers at this celebrated interview gained for it the title of the *field of the cloth of gold.*

57. Interview between Francis I and pope Clement VII at Marseilles, 13 of October 1533. p. by *Larivière* and *X. Dupré.*

Pope Clement VII arrives at Marseilles to offer his niece Catherine de Medici, to Francis I, as wife for the young duke of Orleans afterwards Henry II.

58. Francis I and Charles V visit the tombs at St. Denis, 13 of January 1540. p. by *Norblin*, copied from *Gros.*

Charles V (Quint) passed through France on his way to the Low Countries. During his stay in Paris, he visited the church of St Denis with king Francis I.

59. Battle of Cerisoles, 14 April 1544. p. by *Schnetz.*

Francis of Bourbon count of Enghien engaged the army of Charles V. (Quint) in the plains of Cerisoles, and after his victory received the Spanish prisoners and their standards.

SALL N° 7

60. Henry II king of France. p. de *Châtillon,* copied from *Clouet.*

Born at St. Germain-en-Laye 31 March 1519. Succeeded his father Francis I, in 1547. Died at the palace of the Tournelles in Paris 10 July 1559.

61. Raising of the siege of Metz, January 1553. p. by *Eug. Dévéria.*

Charles V (Quint) laid siege to the town of Metz in which Francis of Lorraine duke of Guise was shut up. The latter, during two months fought so obstinately that the king of Spain was forced to abandon the siege after having lost 30,000 men.

Henry II confers the order of St. Michael on marshal de Tavannes after the battle of Renty, 1554. p. by *Brenet.*

62. Henry II, having remarked the brilliant courage of vicount de Tavannes at the battle of Renty advances to meet him, and seeing him approach his tent sword in hand and stained with blood, he embraces him, andtaking from his own neak the order of Saint Michael, he confers it on him.

Capture of the town of Thionville, 23 of June 1558. p. *Madame Haudebourt-Lescot.*

The duke of Guise makes himself master of the town of Thionville which had been occupied by the Spaniards.

Henry III king of France. p. by *Rubio.*

Born at Fontainebleau on the 19 of September 1551. Was elected king of Poland in 1573. After the death of his brother Charles IX, he became king of France, and under his reign the religions wars continued to be carried on. He was murdered whilst besieging Paris, by Jaques Clement at St. Cloud, 2 of August 1559.

Henry IV king of France. p. by *Franque,* copied from *Porbus.*

Son of Jean d'Albert and Antoine of Bourbon. Prince of Bearn, afterwards king of Navarre he abjured calvinism and was consecrated king of France at Chartres in 1594. Assassinated by Ravaillac 14 of May 1616; he was buried at St. Denis.

Henry IV laying siege to Paris, August 1597. p. by *Rouget.*

Some peasants accused of having endeavoured to convey provisions to Paris during the siege, are brought before Henry IV. The king instead of punishing them; gives them his purse saying. "The Bearnais is poor, but he gives you what he has."

Henry IV laying siege to Paris, 1596. p. by *Tardieu.*

Touched by the sufferings of the besieged, this good king allows provisions to be brought into the city, at the risk of protracting the siege.

Combat of Fontaine-Française, June 1595. p. by *Eug. Dévéria.*

Henry IV, sword in hand arrests the fugitives, leads them back against the Spaniards who are ten times their number and forces the enemy to retreat.

Assembly of Notables at Rouen, 4 of November 1596. p. by *Rouget.*

The notables being assembled in the abbey of St.-Ouen, Henry IV. thus addressed them: "I do not convoke you, as my predecessors did, in order that you should approve of my projects; I have come to place myself under the direction of your wise counsels, a wish that kings are seldom actuated by, especially grey beards and conquerors."

Signing of the treaty of peace of Vervins, 2 of May 1596. p. by *Saint-Evre.*

In this congress, Phillip II, king of Spain, was reconciled to Henry IV, and recognized him as king of France.

Entrance of Henry IV, at Montmélian 16 November 1600. p. *Edouard Odier.*

The fortress of Montmélian (in the states of the duke of Savoy) surrenders to the French. The magistrates present the keys of the city to Henry IV.

72. Henry IV orders the construction of the gallery of the Louvr p. *Garnier.*

The king accompanied by Marie de Medicis and Sully examine th plans of the Louvre, which are shown to him. These galleries we begun under his reign in 1594.

SALL Nº 8

The twenty six medallions which ornament the frise of the salle, are devote to the reign of Louis XIII, and to the regency of Anne of Austria. They r present: The duke of Epernon, cardinal Richelieu, the duke of Aiguillon, t chancellor of Vaire, the duke of Montmorency, Marillac, the cardinal of De V lette, the duke of Rohan, the duke and duchess of Longueville, Gaston du of Orleans and his two wives, the prince of Condé, the duchess of Chevreus the duke of Rochefoucauld, marshal Guebriaut, duke of Guise, the marsh de Gassion, cardinal Mazarin, the count of Harcourt, the duke of Beaufor the duchess of Montpensier, the marshal of Hocquincourt, the chancell Seguier and Guitaut.

73. Louis XIII, king of France p. *Lestang*, copied from *Philip d Champagne.*

Son of Henry IV and Mary of Medicis, maried to Anne of Austria 1615. He founded the French Academy, and the hospital for Incurable Died at St. Germain-en-Laye 14 of May 1542, and was buried at S Denis.

74. Taking of Pignerol, 30 March 1630. p. *H. Lecomte.*

The town and fortress of Pignerol, surrender to cardinal Richelie who had directed the siege.

75. Taking of Saverne, 19 June 1636. p. *Eugène Devéria.*

Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, and cardinal de la Valette, take posesssi of the town of Saverne.

76. Taking of Landrecies, 26 July 1637. p. *H. Lecomte.*

Invested the 19 of July, the town was given up to the French t 26th. of July.

77. Taking of Catelet, 8 of September 1638. p. *H. Lecomte.*

This place was carried by assault by two regiments of the guards Picardy, commanded by du Hallier.

78. Taking of Collioure, 13 April 1642. p. *H. Lecomte.*

Louis XIII placed himself at the head of this expedition.

79. Battle of Lérida, 7 October 1642. p. *H. Lecomte.*

The Spaniards who were besieging this town were routed by marsh d'Hocquincourt.

80. Anne of Austria, queen of France. p. *Delaroche* copied fro Sève.

Daughter of Philip III, king of Spain, married Louis XIII, November 1615. She became regent of the kingdom, and governed wi Mazarin, during the minority of Louis XIV. Died at the Louvre 20 January 1666.

81. Plan of the town of Rocroy. p. *Oscar Gué.*

82. Battle of Rocroy, 19 May 1643. p. *Jouy*, copied from *Martin*.
The duke of Enghien, having under his command the marshal de l'Hopital, conquered the Spaniards who were besieging Rocroy.

83. Plan of the siege of Thionville. p. *Oscar Gué*.

84. Taking of Thionville, 22 of August 1643. p. *Oscar Gué*, copied from *Martin*.
This place resisted desperately during two months. The garrison strong two thousand, two hundred, consisting of were reduced to twelve dunhred the governor was killed.

85. Siege of Sierck, 4 September 1643. p. *Jouy*, copied from *Martin*.
The city and castle were taken possession of, by the duke of Enghien.

86. Same subject by the same painter.

87. Taking of Trino, 23 of September 1643. p. *Louis Dupré*.
The baron of Vatteville, who in the name of the king of Spain, commanded this place, situated close to Casal, surrendered it after four days siegeto prince Thomas of Savoy, general of the French army in Italy.

88. Battle of Fribourg, August 1644. p. *Lafaye*, copied from *Martin*.
The duke of Enghien and Turenne attack and put to flight the Bavarins commanded by general Mercy.

89. Taking of Dourlach, August 1644. p. *Lafaye*, copied from *Martin*.
The army of the duke of Enghein take possession of the town of Dourlach.

90. Taking of Baden, August 1644. p. *Lafaye*, copied from *Martin*.
By the duke of Enghien's army.

91. Taking of Lichtenau, August 1644. p. *Lafaye*, copied from *Martin*.
By the duke of Enghien's army.

92. Siege of Philisbourg, 12 September 1644. *Lafaye* from *Martin*.
After a siege that lasted nineteen days, Turenne and Grammont force the besieged to capitulate.

93. Battle of Liorens, 22 of July 1645. p. *Pingret*.
Count d'Harcourt meets the Spaniards in the plain of Liorens, three thousand of their men are killed and two thousand taken prisoners.

94. Louis XIV. makes his brother Knight of the order of the Holy Spirit, 8 June 1654. p. *Dupré*, copied from *Philip de Champagne*.

95. Taking of Montmédy by Louis XIV. and marshal de la Ferte, 6 August 1657. *French School*.

96. Taking of Dôle, 14 February 1668. p. *F. B. Martin*.
After two days Louis XIV. forced the besieged to capitulate.

97. Taking of Grave, 14 of July 1672. p. *Bonnard*, copied from *Van der Meulen*.
After a few days siege, the count of Chamilly and the marquis of Joyeuse, oblige the governor of this place to capitulate.

98. Taking of the fortress of Joux, dy the marquis of Duras, June 1674. p. *Van der Meulen.*

99. Taking of Condé, 26 April 1676. p. *T. B. Martin.*

After four days siege, and three stormings, the town surrenders to Louis XIV, who forbids it to be pillaged.

100. Battle of Cassel, 11 of April 1677. p. *Bonnard,* copied from *Van der Meulen.*

The town of St. Omer, besieged by the duke of Orleans, awailed the succour of the prince of Orange, who was hastening on at the head of thirty thousand men, the French prince, advanced to encounter him, and routed his army close to mont Cassel.

101. Taking of Ypres by Louis XIV, 19 March 1678. p. *Van der Meulen.*

SALL N° 9

The twenty six medallions round the frise are devoted to the reign of Louis XIV. They represent : The great Condé, the prince of Conti, the duke of Orleans and his two wives, the duke of Longueville, Turenne, Mademoiselle De Lavallière, Vauban, Lamoignon, Colbert, Louvois, De Harlay, marshal De Luxembourg, Madame De Montespan, Boufflers, Catinat, d'Aguesseau, Fabert, Tourville, marshal De Noailles, the prince of Conti (Armand de Bourbon), marshal De Vivonne, the duke of Créquy and Le Tellier.

102. Louis XIV king of France. p. *Henri Testelin* in 1648.

The king at the age of ten, is represented seated on his throne, holding the sceptre in one hand, and a crown of laurels in the other.

103. Louis XIV. school of *Hyacinthe Rigaud.*

104. Surrender of Spire, 29 August 1644. p. *Gallait,* copied from *Martin.*

The marquis of Aumont, in the name of the duke of Enghien, receives the submission of the magistrates and clergy of the town.

105. Taking of Worms, September 1644. p. *Gallait,* copied from *Martin.*

The inhabitants of Worms open their gates to Turenne, and disband the Lorrine garrison.

106. Taking of Oppenheim, September 1644. p. *Hip. Lecomte,* copied from *Martin.*

Major Roze, sent by Turenne, takes possession of the town without encountering any resistance.

107. Reduction of the town of Mayenie, 17 of September 1644. p. *Hip. Lecomte,* copied from *Martin,*

The deputies of the town surrender to the duke of Enghien.

108. Reduction of the town of Bingen, September 1644. p. *Hip. Lecomte,* copied from *Martin.*

109. Taking of Creutznach, September 1644. p. *Hip. Lecomte,* copied from *Martin.*

10. Taking of Bacharach by Turenne, September 1644. p. *Hip. Lecomte*, copied from *Martin*.
11. Siege of Landau, September 1644. p. *Jouy*, copied from *Martin*.

Turenne continued the siege of this place, which had been begun by the marquis of Aumont who had been wounded in the attack.

12. Taking of Neustadt, 1644. p. *Gallait*, copied from *Martin*.

The duke of Enghien, commands Turenne to take posession of the town.

13. Siege and taking of Rothembourg by Turenne and the duke of Enghien, 1645. p. *Renoux*, copied from *Martin*.
14. Plan of the battle of Nordlingen. p. *Renoux* copied from *Martin*.
15. Battle of Nordlingen, gained by the duke of Enghien, 3 of August 1645. p. *Renoux*, copied from *Martin*.
16. Surrender of Nordlingen, to the duke of Enghien, August 1645. p. *Renoux*, copied from *Martin*.
17. Surrender of Dinkelsbühl, to the duke of Enghien, August 1645. p. *Renoux*, copied from *Martin*.
18. Siege of Courtray by the duke of Orleans, 28 June 1646. p. *Pingret*, copied from *Martin*.
19. Siege of Bergues-Saint-Winox, by the duke of Enghein, 31 of July 1646.
20. Siege of Mardick, 23 of August 1646. p. *Brugère*, copied from *Martin*.

This long siege lasted from the 4th. of August to the 2nd.

21. Taking of Turnes by the duke of Enghien, 4 of September 1646. p. *Jouy*, copied from *Martin*.
22. Siege of Dunkirk by the duke of Enghien, 12 of October 1646. p. *Jouy*, copied from *Martin*.
23. Taking of Ager in Catalonia, September 1647. p. *Pingret*, copied from *Martin*.
24. Raising of the siege of Constantine, by the Spanish army attacked by the prince of Condé and marshal Gramont, September 2647. p. *Pingret*, copied from *Martin*.
25. Battle of Lens, by the prince of Condé, 20 of August 1648. p. *Testelin*, copied from *Lebrun*.
26. Passage of the Rhine, 12 of June 1672. p. *Testelin*, copied from *Lebrun*.

The king and the prince of Condé commanded the French cavalry, who dashed into the river, and on crossing it, dispersed on the other side, five thousand Dutch commanded by the the duke of Longueville, who was killed.

27. Taking of Utrecht, 30 of June 1672. p. *Bonnard*, copied from *Martin*.

King Louis XIV, enters the town on the same day.

128. Taking of Gray by the duke of Navailles , 28 February 1674. p. *Martin,* copied from *Van der Meulen.*

129. Siege of Acre, July 1676. p. *Martin,* copied from *Van der Meulen.*

130. Taking of Acre, 31 July 1676. p. *Martin,* copied from *Van der Meulen.*

Marshal d'Hennières, makes himself master of the town in five days.

131. Taking of Ypres, 19 March 1678. p. *Martin,* copied from *Van der Meulen.*

132. Taking of Leewe, 4 May 1678. p. *Martin,* copied from *Van der Meulen.*

The town was surprised during the night, by the dragoons of colonel la Brestiche, who crossed the ditches which were full of water, in boats covered with oil-skin.

SALL N° 10

The twenty six medallions, p. by P. Franque, are devoted to the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. They represent: The grand Dauphiness, marshal De Duras, Seignelay; d'Estrées, John Bart, Barbezieux, Henry-Jules, prince of Condé and his wife, the duke and duchess of Bourbon, the count of Toulouse, the duke of Maine, the duke of Vendôme, the duke of Anjou, the duke and duchess of Berry, the duchess of Lorraine, marshal d'Harcourt, Chamillart, Duguay-Trouin, Tessé, Phélypeaux, Villars, the duchess of Burgundy, Fénelon, Dangeau, Voisin, Torcy and the cardinal of Noailles.

133. Louis of France (surnamed the grand Dauphin) by *Hyac. Rigaud.*

Eldest son Louis XIV. Married Mary-Anne-Christiana-Victoria of Bavaria. Died at the palace of Mendon. 14 of April 1711.

134. Battle of Rethel by marshal Duplessis, 15 of December 1656. p. *Dupressoir.*

135. Siege of Stenay, 6 August 1636. p. *Dupressoir.*

This siege was Louis XIV, first campaign. Fabert directed the operations.

136. Arras succoured by Turenne, 7 of August 1654. p. *Dupressoir.*

137. Taking of Quesnoy by Turenne, 6 of September 1654. p. *Dupressoir.*

138. Taking of Cadaquès by the prince of Conti and the duke of Mercoeur, 28 May 1655. p. *Dupressoir.*

139. Taking of Besançon, 6 February 1668. p. *Lafaye,* copied from *Martin.*

The prince of Condé had invested this town; the inhabitants heard that Louis XIV was coming in person, and opened their gates as soon as the prince arrived,

140. Taking of Gray by Louis XIV, 17 February. p. *Lafaye,* copied from *Martin.*

141. Taking of the castle of St. Anne by the duke of Luxemburg, February 1668. p. *Lafaye.*
142. Taking of Burick by Turenne, 4 of June 1672. p. *Dupressoir.*
143. Taking of Wessel by Turenne, 5 of June 1672. p. *Dupressoir.*
144. Taking of Emmerick by the great Condé, 8 of June 1672. p. *Dupreseoir.*
145. Taking of Schenck by Turenne, 19 of June 1672. p. *Dupressoir.*
146. Taking of Nimègue by Turenne, 9 of July 1672. p. *Pingret*
147. Taking of Dôle by Louis XIV, 6 of June 1674. p. *Jean Paul.*
148. Combat of Sintzheim, 16 of June 1674. p. *Pingret.*

Turenne after an obstinate struggle, with troops worn out by fatigue, dislodges from an inaccessible position fifteen thousand of the enemy fresh from their quarters; and carries off their standards and baggage

149. Battle of Senef by the prince of Condé, 11 August 1674. p. *Dupressoir.*
150. Taking of Huy by the marquis of Rochefort, 6 of June 1675. p. *Pingret.*
151. Death of Turenne, 27 of July 1675. p. *Chabord.*

Whilst Turenne was examining a battery commanded by the lieutenant of the artillery St. Hilaire, a ball pierced his body, carrying off at the same time the arm and hand that held St. Hilaire's hat. The son of that officer, weeping bitterly pressed his father in his arms. " It is not for me, you should weep, but for this great man" answered St. Hilaire.

152. Taking of Bouchain by the duke of Orleans, 12 of May 1672. p. *Pingret.*
153 Taking of the castle of l'Escalcette by the duke of Vendôme, 8 August 1676. p. *Renoux.*
154. Battle of Cassel, 11 of April 1677. p. *Gallait.*
155. Reduction of the citadel of Cambrai, 18 of April 1677. p. *Van der Meulen.*

The garrison having surrendered came out through the breach with two pieces of cannon, two mortars, and the honours of war. When the carriage of the governor Don Pedro Zavala, who had been wounded during the action, passed, Louis XIV approached him, and complimented the defeated man on his valour and firmness.

156. Taking of St. Omer by the duke of Orleans, 22 of April 1677. p. *Pingret.*
157. Taking of Ghent by Louis XIV, 12 of March 1678. p. *Renoux.*
158. Taking of Philipsbourg by the Dauphin, 29 of October 1688. p. *Renoux.*
159. Taking of Manheim by the Dauphin, 10 of December 1688. p. *Pingret.*

160. Combat of Lenze, 18 of September 1691. p. *Joseph Parrocel.*
The marshal of Luxembourg, with twenty-eight squadrons against seventy-five, takes fifteen hundred prisoners and forty standards.

161. Taking of Roses by the marshal de Noailles, 9 of June 1693. p. *Renoux.*

162. Taking of Charleroi, 11 October 1693. p. *Van der Meulen.*
The marquis de Villeroy, forces the town to capitulate after thirty six days work in open trenches.

163. Taking of Palamas by the marshal of Noailles, June 1694. p. *Renoux.*

164. Louis XIV receives the oath of Dangeau as grand master of the orders of Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel, and of St. Lazare, 18 of December 1695. p. *Antoine Pesey.*
This ceremony took place in the ancient chapel of Versailles, where the salon of Hercules now stands

165. Taking of Brisach, 6 of September 1703. p. *Franquelin.*
The duke of Burgundy hastens the success of the siege, exciting the soldiers by his courage, he himself carries the fascines and puts himself at the head of the soldiers.

166. Taking of the town of Lerida by the duke of Orleans, 13 of October 1707. p. *Aug. Couder.*

167. Louis of France, duke of Burgundy, eldest son of the grand Dauphin, grand son of Louis XIV. p. *Hyacinthe Rigaud.*

168. Congress of Radstadt, March 1714. p. *John Rudolf Huber.*
The French plenipotentiaries were marshal Villars, M. de St. Contest, count du Luc and Dutheil, secretary of embassy. Those of the empire were prince of Enghien, counts of Goës and of Seitern.

SALL N° 11

The twenty medallions of the frise, by P. Franque, are devoted to the end of reign of Louis XVI and to the regency. The represent : The duchess of Orleans, wife of the regent, the duke of Bourbon, the prince of Conti (Louis-Armand), d'Aguesseau, Villeroy, marshal d'Estrees, Saint-Simon, marshal of Berwick, Noailles, cardinal de Rohan, the duke of Orleans, son of the regent and his wife, count of Charolais, the prince of Conti (Louis-Francis). The princess of Conti, the cardinal Fleury, the count of Clermont, Mailleboïs, Belle-Isle, marshal de Saxe, d'Aguesseau, Lowendahl, Chevert, La Galissonnière, and marshal de Richelieu.

169. Phillip duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom. p. *Serrur*, copied from *Rigaud.*
Son of Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV; was born at St. Cloud 2nd. August 1674; died at Versailles 2nd. December 1722.

170. Louis XV, king of France, at the age of six. p. *Hyacinthe Rigaud.*

171. Louis XV, king of France, at the age of fifteen. p. *Jean-Baptiste Vanloo.*

172. Bed of justice held by Louis XV, 12 of September 1715. p. *Duménil.*

173. Departure of the king after the bed of justice. p. *I. B. Martin.*

174. Louis XV visits Peter-the-Great, at the Hôtel of Lesdiguières, 10 May 1717, p. *Madame Hersent.*

The czar taking the king under his two arms lifts him up and kisses him, though the king was not prepared for such a proceeding, (*St.-Simon*).

175. Peter-the-Great and the regent reviewing the household troops of the king, 16 of June 1717. p. *Lestang Parade.*

176. Camp of the French army between Saint-Sebastien and Fontarabie, June 1719, representing the quarters of the prince of Condé. (A military repast), June 1719. p. *I. B. Martin.*

177. Mehemet-Effendi, the Turkish ambassador, arrives at the Tuileries, 21 of March 1721. p. *Charles Parrocel.*

178. Cavalcade of the king after his coronation, 26 October 1722. p. *Peter Denis-Martin.*

Louis XV, on horseback accompanied by the regent and all his court, goes through the ceremony of a public procession and repairs to Saint-Marcou and Saint-Remy.

179. Battle of Parma, by marshal of Coigny, 29 of June 1734. p. *P. D. Martin.*

180. Taking of Philipsbourg, 18 of July 1744. p. *Aug. Couder* in 1838.

A parliamentary delegate is led with bandaged eyes to marshals d'Asfeldt and Noailles.

181. Taking of Prague by marshal Saxe, November 1741. p. *Aug. Couder.*

182. Taking of Menin, by Louis XV, 4 June 1744. p. *Pierre Lenfant.*

183. Taking of Ypres by the prince of Clermont. 27 of June 1744. p. *Van Ysendick.*

184. Taking of Furnes by the prince of Clermont, 11 of June 1744. p. *Raverat.*

185. Battle of Coni, 30 September 1744. p. *Serrur.*

The prince of Conti, after having had his cuirass twice pierced and two horses killed under him, defeats the king of Sardinia who had endeavoured to raise the siege.

186. Entry of Louis XV into Strasburg, 5 of October 1744. p. *Serrur.*

187. Siege of Fribourg by the king and marshal Coigny, 11 October 1744. p. *Pierre Lenfant.*

188. Battle of Fontenoy, 11 of May 1745. p. *Pierre Lenfant.*

Whilst the French cavalry charge the English column, Louis XV on horseback followed by the Dauphin gives orders to marshal Saxe.

SALL N° 12

189. Coronation of Louis XV, at the age of thirteen, in the Cathedral of Reims, 25 of October 1722. p. *Emile Signol.*
190. Louis XV, king of France. p. *Carlo Vanloo.*
191. Louis XV, king of France. p. *Louis Michael Vanloo.*
192. Louis of France Dauphin. p. *Nicolas-Simon-Alexis Belle.*
Eldest son of Louis XV; born at Versailles, died at Fontainebleau 20 December 1765.
193. Investure of Tournay, by the right bank, by marshal Saxe 26 April 1745. p. *Ignace Parrocel.*
194. Siege of Tournay, camp on the left bank of the Escaut, 26 April 1745. p. *Ignace Parrocel.*
195. Battle of Fontenoy, attack of the village of Antoin, 11 of May 1745. p. *Pierre Lenfant..*
196 Battle of Fontenoy. p. *Hyacinthe de Lapigna.*
Louis XV. and the Dauphin on horseback witness the defeat of the English, Dutch and Austrians.
197. Battle of Fontenoy, (episode of the). p. *Pierre Lenfant.*
198. Combat of Melle, 9 July 1745. p. *Ignace Parrocel.*
Lieutenant-general du Chayla, at the head of a French column, defeats, close to the abbey of Melle, six thousand English sent to the succour the town of Ghent.
199. Taking of Ghent by counts Lowendahl and of the Chayla, 11 July 1745. p. *Gigoux.*
200. Siege of Oudenarde by count Lowendahl, 17 July 1745 p. *Ignace Porrocel.*
201 Siege of Ostend by Louis XV, August 1745. p. *Rioult.*
202. Siege of Brussels, (marshal Saxe), February 1777. p. *Rubio.*
203. Entry of Louis XV into Anvers, 4 June 1746. p. *Hip. Lecomte.*
204. Siege of Mons by the duke of Boufflers and the count of Estrées, July 1746. p. *Pierre Lenfant.*
205. Siege of St. Guilhain, (marshal Saxe), July 1746. p. *Verdussen.*
206. Siege of Charleroi, by the prince of Conti, 2 August 1747. p. *Ignace Parrocel.*
207. Siege of the town of Namur, September 1746. p. *Ignace Parrocel.*

SALL N° 13

208. Louis XV king of France at the age of sixty. p. *Louis Michael Vanloo.*
209. Louis of France, Dauphin. p. *Anne-Baptiste Nivelon.*
210. Siege of Tournay (Louis XV and the Dauphin), 14 May 1745. p. *Pierre Lenfant.*
211. Battle of Rocoux by marshal of Saxe, 11 October 1746. p. *Camille Roqueplan.*

12. Battle of Lawfield (Louis XV, the marshal of Saxe), 2 of July 1747. p. *Pierre Lenfant.*
13. Battle of Lawfield. p. *Parrocel.*
14. Siege and taking of the fortress of St. Phillip at Port-Mahon, by marshal Richelieu and of Maillebois, 28 of June 1756. p. *Wachsmuth.*
15. Battle of Hastembeck. The marshal of Estrades defeats the duke of Cumberland. p. *Rioult.*
16. Battle of Lutzelberg (Chevert and the prince of Soubise), 10 October 1758. p. *Demahis.*
17. Battle of Johannisberg by the prince of Condé, 30 of August 1762. p. *Amédée Faure.*
18. Louis XVI, king of France. p. *Antoine-François Callot.*
19. Publication in Paris of the treaty of peace between France and England, 25 November 1783. p. *Van Ysendyck.*
20. Louis XVI giving instructions to Lapeyruse, 29 June 1785, (before his departure for the expedition in the frigates La Boussole the and Astrolabe). p. *Nicolas-André Monsiau.*
21. Louis XVI, visits the port of Cherbourg, 23 June 1786. p. *L. Ph. Crépin.*
22. Louis XVI, gives up to the inhabitants of Guyenne the rights of the crown to the sea coast.
23. Louis XVI, distributes alms to the poor of the environs of Versailles during the winter of 1788. p. *Hersent.*

STAIRCASE OF THE NORTHERN WING N° 14

On this staircase are placed the marble busts of Louis XIV, Colbert, Mansart, Félibien (historiographer of the buildings of the king).

THEATRE OF THE PALACE N° 15.

This salle is very magnificent. Molière, Racine, Quinault, Lulli, had only had the honor of being represented on theatres improvised either in the marble court or in the bosquets of the gardens. Louis XV had this salle constructed to please Madame de Pompadour, who was passionately fond of theatricals, but who died before it was completed. Begun in 1753, on the plan of the architect Gabriel, and finished 1776, it was inaugurated at the *fêtes* given on the occasion of the marriage of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette. The opera of *Persée* by Quinault and Lulli, *Athalie* with the choruses, *Tancrede* and *Semiramis* by Voltaire were represented; an opera called *Aline Queen of Golconda,* was played there in 1777, before the emperor Joseph II. Twelve years later, on the 1 of October 1789, a ball and banquet, given by the gardes-du-corps to the officers of the regiment de Flanders, caused the riotsthat led to the fatal days of the 5 and 6 of October.

The secret object of this *fête,* to which the officers of the national guard of Versailles had been invited was to excite the loyalty of the officers of the regiment of Flanders who had lately arrived at Versailles,

A horse shoe table, was laid for three hundred on the stage :—the musicians of the regiments were in the orchestra; and the soldiers who had fraternised, were in the pit : numerous spectators were admitted without tickets to fill the boxes. Towards the end of the *fête*, the king and queen accompanied by the Dauphin and his sister appeared in the royal box just as the orchestra was playing the air of: *O Richard, O mon roi l'univers t'abandonne !* They were received with enthusiasm, and the orchestra struck up the air of the *Déserteur : Peut-on affliger ce qu'on aime?* The excitement was at its height ;some young men of the national guard to show their contempt for the civil uniform, tore off their tricolor rosettes. The crowd, escorted the royal family back to their apartments. The enthusiasm was immense : the people danced under the windows of the king uttering threats of death against his enemies.

The report of this banquet, of the threats uttered against the assembly, the famine that then prevailed exasperated the Parisians who rushed out to Versailles, headed by Lafayette, who accompanied the insurrection in order to restrain it. In our description of the marble court, we have given an account of the scenes that took place there and which were followed by the departure of the royal family from the palace.

At the opening of the Museum the king Louis-Philippe had the *Misanthrope*, two acts of *Robert-le-Diable*, and a work of Scribe represented there in his presence. In 1848, the members of the provisional government had a concert given there. A charity ball organised by the national guard, also took place there. On the 12 of July 1855, the queen of England, prince Albert and the princes of the royal family supped in the royal box with the emperor Napoleon III, the empress, prince Napoleon, and the princess Mathilde.

VESTIBULE OF THE THEATRE Nº 16.

In this vestibule, from No. 228 *to* 239 *are placed the busts of Molière, Racine, Lafontaine, Quinault, Lulli, Lesage, Lachaussée, Gluck, Beaumarchais Grétry, Ducis, Baillot.*

GALLERY Nº 17.

One hundred busts, statues or mausoleums, placed in this gallery, from No. 240 *to* 339. *Are those of personages, who for the most part have been represented in the pictures of the Museum, historical notices are affixed to those protraits or pictures, so we wile abstain from repeating them here.*

FIRST SALL OF THE CRUSADES, Nº 18.

The armorial bearings that ornament the frise and ceilingof this salle are those of the princes, nobles and knights, who took part in the crusad of 1095 *to* 1191.

340. Raising of the siege of Salerne, towards 1046, p. *Eugène Rogier.*

Forty Norman knights as they were returning from the Holy Land put to flight the Saracens about to attack the city of Salerno.

341. Robert Guiscard, duke of Pouille and of Calabria. p. *Blondel*

Robert Guiscard conquered the emperor Comnene, assisted pope Gregory VII against Henry IV, conquered Cephalonia in 1055 and died there a short time afterwards.

342. Roger I, count of Sicily. p. *Blondel*

343. Battle of Civitella, 18 June 1053. p. *Adolphe Rogier.*

William (Fier à bras) Robert Guiscard, Humphry and other Norman gentlemen determined to conquer the duchy of Pouille. Pope Leo IX, at the head at fifty thousand gentlemen; endeavoured to oppose this entreprise but was taken prisoner. Robert and Hunphry respect fully knelt before him, while at the same time, they dictated the conditions

344. Combat of Cerane 1061. p. *Lafaye* 1839.

Gaufred Malaterra, in his chronicles, quotes the marvellous feat of arms performed by count Roger of Sicily who with one hundred and thirty six men put to flight thirty five thousand Seracens.

345. Henry of Burgundy receives the investiture of the county of Portugal 1094. p. *Jacquand.*

Henry of Burgundy having tendered to Don Alfonso IV, king of Castille the assistance of his sword against the infidels, receives, as a reward, the hand of the daughter of this prince, and the investiture of the county of Portugal, which he had conquered.

346. Raymond count of Toulouse. p. *Blondel.*

He was one of the first on the breach at the storming of Jerusalem. 1st. crusade.

347. Marc-Bohemond prince of Antioch. p. *Blondel.*

Son of Robert Guiscard, during the first crusade he received the principality of Antioch. Died at Canose in Pouelle 1198.

348. Eudes I, surnamed Borel, duke of Burgundy. p. *Blondel.*

Was one of the chief leaders of the crusaders.

349. Alixis Comnene receives Peter the Hermit at Constantinople 1096. p. *Saint-Evre* in 1839.

Peter the Hermit received at the court of Constantinople relates to Comnene the story of his mission and of his misfortunes.

350. Adoption by Comnène of Godfrey of Bouillon, 1097. p. *Alexandre Hesse.*

Godfrey, and his friends the knights are warmly received by the emperor, who adopts Godfrey as his son.

351. Crossing of the Bosphorus, 1097. p. *Emile Signol.*

The emperor Alexis Comnene endeavoured to retain the crusaders at his court, Godfrey reminding them of their holy mission, embarks with them and crosse the Bosphorus, on his way to Jerusalem. His companions and the family of his brother Baudouin, their wives and daughters are grouped in the centre of the picture.

352. Battle under the walls of Nicée, 1097. p. *Serrur.*

The crusaders besieged Nicee, and put to flight the army of the Sultan, who was hastening to the relief of the town.

353. Baudouin takes possession of the town of Edessa, 1097. p. *Robert Fleury.*

The inhabitants of Edessa seeing the banners with the cross on it, come touth to meet Bauduin brother of Godfrey of Bouillon.

354. Combat between Robert, duke of Normandy and a Sarrazin warrior, 1098. p. *Dassy.*

During the siege of Antioch says the historian Michaud, duke Robert of Normandy entered into a single combat with an infidel chief who advanced surrounded by his followers to meet him. with one blow of his sword, Robert stretched him dead at his feet. Crying out, as he did so. I consign thy sinful soul to the powers, of hell.

355. Combat of Harenc, 7 February 1098. p. *J. M. Gué.*

The crusaders drive back the Saracen army who attempt to force them to raise the siege of Antioch.

356. Taking of Antioch, 3 June 1098. p. *Gallait.*

After a siege of eight montht, the crusaders, in the middle of the night, leap over the battlements of the city crying out *Dieu le veut*, 10,000 mulsulmen were massacred.

357. Battle under the walls of Antioch, 1098. p. *Schopin.*

The Sultan of Persia's army, attacks the crusaders after the taking of Antioch. The Christians having found in the town the lance with which the Roman soldier had pierced our saviour, were spurred on to new feats of valour and annihilate their army.

358. Taking of Albare. p. *Pingret.*

After the taking of Antioch, the crusaders take possession of the town of Albare, and massacre the Turks and Saracens who occupied it.

359. Taking of Marrah, 1097. p. *Ducaisne.*

360. Taking of Jerusalem, 15 July 1099. p. *Émile Signol.*

The crusaders take possession of Jerusalem on Good Friday, the anniversary of the death of Christ. The Christians rush forth to meet the conquerors. Peter the Hermit's joy is intense at seeing the vow accomplished which he had made five years before, to arm Europe and thus deliver the Faithful.

361. Godfrey of Bouillon elected king of Jerusalem, 23 July 1099. p. *Madrazzo* in 1839.

The christian princes elect Godfrey king of Jerusalem. He refuses the diadem and the insignias of royalty unwilling besaid to wear a crown of Gold, where the king of kings, the son of God had worn a crown of thorns.

SECOND SALL OF THE CRUSADES N° 19.

The armorial bearings, on the frise and ceiling are those of the five crusades dating, from 1096 *to* 1248.

362. Eustache III, count of Boulogne. p. *Odier.*

He accompanied his brothers, Godfrey de Bouillon and Baudouin I to the 1st. crusade. Died in 1125

363. Baudouin II king of Jerusalem. p. *Odier.*

Elected king of Jerusalem in 1118. Died 21 of August 1131.

54. Alain Fergent, duke of Britanny. p. *Odier.*

He took the cross in 1096. And died 1119.

55. Battle of Ascalon, 12 August 1099. p. *Schnetz.*

In the plain of Ascalon, twenty thousand crusaders defeat an immense multitude of infidels led by Vizier Afdal. Who had arrived to recapture Jerusalem.

56. Godfrey of Bouillon, deposes in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the trophies taken of Ascalon, 1099. p. *Granet.*

57. Funeral of Godfrey on mount Calvary, 23 July 1100. p. *Cibot* in 1839.

Plunged in the deepest grief the christians of all nations follow his remains, which are buried close to the Holy Sepulchre.

58. Taking of Tripoli, 1100. p. *Debay* in 1842.

Bertrand son of Raymond of Saint-Gilles arrives from Europe with a troop of knights and a Genovese fleet. He forces Tripoli to capitulate, just as his father who had begun the siege. Dies.

59. Josselin of Courtenay, count of Edesse. p. *Odier.*

Having taken the cross in 1191, he was one of the most courageous defenders of Jerusalem.

60. Combat of Jaffa, 1102. p. *Serrur.*

In the plains of Jaffa, the christians led by Baudouin and the patriarch of Jerusalem bearing the wood of the Holy Cross. Put to flight the musulmen.

61. Taking of Baruth by the king of Jerusalem and Bertrand, count of Tripoli, 17 May 1109. p. *E. Lepoittevin.*

62. Defense of Celesyrie, 1130. p. *Cibot.*

The grand master Raymond Dupuy and the knights of the order of St. John disperse the army of Borsequin.

63. Raymond Dupuy takes prisonners a body of Turcs.

64. Preaching of the second crusade at Vazelay in Burgundy by St. Bernard in presence of Louis VII, 31 of March 1146. p. *Emile Signol.*

65. Eleanor of Guyenne takes the Cross with the ladies of her court, 1147.

66. Chapter of the order of the Temple held at Paris, 1147. p. *Granet.*

Pope Eugene III, king, Louis le jeune and the knights of the Temple assemble in a chapter to discuss the affairs of the Holy Land.

67. Louis VII. takes the oriflamme at St. Denis, 1147. p. *Mauzaisse.*

Louis VII takes from the altar the holy banner of the oriflamme and receives the staff and scrip from the hand of the pope Eugene.

68 The camp of Noradin Sultan of Alep, is surprised by the crusaders, 1150.

THIRD SALL OF THE CRUSADES N° 20.

All the armorial bearings in this salle belong to the sixth crusade.

379. Siege of Belbeys, 1163.

380. Battle of Ascalon, 18 November 1177. p. *Larivière.*

Saladin having invaded the territory of Jerusalem, Baudouin who was ill had himself placed on a litter followed by the crusaders who were led by Albert bishop of Bethlem. At their approach the infidel take flight incumbering the field of battle with dead.

381. Guy of Lusignan, king of Jerusalem and of Cyprus. p. *Picot.*

382. Courad marquis of Montferrat and of Tyr. p. *Picot.*

He joined the crusades 1186. And report says was murdered by the envoys of the old man of the Mountain.

383. Meeting of Philip-Augustus with Henry II, king of England, at Gisors, 21 January 1188. p. *Saint-Evre*, in 1839.

Both sovereigns meet at Gisors, are reconciled there and join the crusade.

384. Frederick I, surnamed Borbarossa, emperor of Germany. p. *Picot.*

385. Philip-Augustus takes the oriflamme at St. Denis, 24 June 1196. p. *Revoil* in 1841.

386. Battle of Arsur, 1191. p. *Féron.*

Richard Cœur de Lion, the duke of Burgundy and the count of Champagne, at the head of the crusaders find in the plain of Arsur, two hundred thousands mussulmen who dispute their way to Jerusalem. A terrible combat ensues—Richard's war cry—God help the Holy Sepulchre, rose above the shrieks of the dead and dying. Death marks his passage. Saladin's army, which is nearly destroyed, is forced to fly.

387. Taking of Baruth, 1197. p. *Alex. Hesse.*

The Saracens who had come out of the castle, on seeing the christians advance so resolutely, endeavoured to re-enter it. But the christian slaves in order to save the crusaders, had closed the gates. The Saracens were forced to fly.

388. Defeat of Malek-el-Adel between Tyr and Sidon, 1195.

389. Boniface of Montferrat is elected chief of the fourth crusade at Soissons, 1201. p. *Decaisne.*

390. A peace is concluded between the crusaders and the Venitians at the church of St. Marc, 1291.

391. Baudouin count of Flanders, emperor of Constantinople. p. *Picot.*

The crusaders master of Constantinople select Baudouin for emperor. He dies a prisoner in Bulgaria.

392. Baudouin crowned emperor of Constantinople, 1204. p. *Gallait.*

Surrounded by his barons, Baudouin elevated on a throne of gold receives the purple from the hand of the pope's legate in the church of Sainte-Sophie.

)3. John of Brienne, king of Jerusalem, emperor of Constantinople. p. *Picot*.

)94. Andrew of Hungary becomes a member of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1248. p. *Saint-Evre*.

Andrew II, king of Hungary, in passing through St.-Jean d'Acre was so touched by the charity of the Hospitaliers that he begged to be admitted into their order.

FOURTH SALLE OF THE CRUSADERS N° 21

The armorial bearings on the ceiling are those of the knights and crusaders elonging to religious orders from 1218 to 1553.

)95. Recapture of the castle of Jaffa, 1192. p. *M. E. Girardet.*

Richard Cœur-de-Lion takes the castle of Jaffa which Saladin had surprised during his absence.

)96. Reception of John of Brienne at Ptolemaïs.

)97. Desembarcation of St. Louis in Epypt. 1249. p. *Rouget*.

An army of Sarracens lines the shore before Damiette. Saint Louis sets the example to his soldiers, leaps into the sea covered with armour, the water up to his shoulders, and he is followed by some knights, and who on reaching, the shore are charged by of the ennemie's cavalry.

)98. St. Louis receives at Damiette the patriarch of Jerusalem, 1248. p. *Oscar Gué*.

)99. Gaucher of Castillon defends alone the entrance of a street in the suburb of Minieh, 1250. p. *Karl. Girardet.*

.00. Phillip III the Bold, king of France. p. *Laemlin.*

.01. Concil of Lyons, 1274.

.02 William of Clermont, defends Ptolemaïs, 1291. p. *Papety.*

.03. Jacques Molay and his Templars take Jerusalem, 1299. p. *Jacquand.*

.04. Taking of Rhodes, 1310. p. *Féron.*

After a siege of four years, the knights of the order of St-John, led by Foulques de Villaret, take possession of the island of Rhodes, on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin.

.05. Defense of Rhodes against the sultan Othman, 1315.

.06. Naval battle of Episcopia, 1323. p. *Mayer.*

Gerard de Pins with ten galleys, and some merchant vessels, in order to take possession of Rhodes, with draws to a distance from it attacks and destroys a fleet of eight ships, belonging to sultan Othman who had come to seize that island.

.07. Taking of the castle of Smyrne, 1344. p. *Debacq.*

The kinghts of Rhodes take possession of the castle of the town.

.08. Naval battle of Embro, 1346. p. *Eug. Lepoittevin.*

Biandre, prior of Lombardy, surprises the Turks at anchor in the little island of Embro, situated at some distance from the Dardanelles.

409. The knights of St. John reestablish religion in Armenia, 1347. p. *Henry Delaborde.*
410. Taking of Alexandria, 1366.
411. Phillip of Artois, count of Eu, constable of France. p. *Laemlin.*
412. Jean-sans-Peur, duke of Burgundy. p. *Laemlin.*
Son of Phillip-the-Bold, he fought the Turks at Nicopolis; drove away the people of Liége from before Maestricht, and took part with the English during the invasion of France. Was murdered on the bridge of Montereau.
413. Boucicault, marshal of France. p. *Laemlin.*
414. Raising of the siege of Constantinople, 1402. p. *Grangé.*
Marshal Boucicault drives away Bajazet who is besieging Constantinople.
415. A general chapter of the order of St.-John of Jerusalem, is held at Rhodes, 1514. p. *Jacquand.*

FIFTH SALLE OF THE CRUSADERS N° 22

The armorial bearings are those belonging to the knights, who took in the crusaders dating from 1095 *to* 1557.

416. Peter the Hermit. p. *de Lestang.*
His exhortations excite the knights of Europe to attempt to deliver the Holy Land from the Turks; he died near Liege in the monastery of New-moutiers which he had founded.
417. Adhemar of Monteil, Bishop of Puy. p. *Blondel.*
418. Godfrey of Bouillon, king of Jerusalem. p. *Emile Signol.*
419. Baudouin, king of Jerusalem. p. *Blondel.*
420. Tancrede, prince of Tiberiade. p. *Blondel.*
Performed marvellous exploits in the Holy Land. In 1100, Godfrey of Bouillon confers on him the principality of Tiberiade.
421. Hugues of France, count of Vermandois. p. *Decaisne.*
Assumes the cross in 1095 and in 1101. He was surnamed the great on account of his valour.
422. Robert III, duke of Normandy. p. *Decaisne.*
423. Robert II, count of Flanders. p. *Decaisne.*
424. Preaching of the first crusade, at Clermont in Auvergne, November 1096.
425. Tancred takes possession of Bethlem, 1090. p. *Revoil.*
426. Tancred at the Mount of Olives, 1099,
427. Arrival of the crusaders before Jerusalem, 1099.
428. Procession of the crusaders round Jerusalem, 1099. p. *Schnetz.*
During this procession, Peter the Hermit excites the enthusiasm of the Crusaders.
429. Godfrey of Bouillon, held the first council of the kingdom of Jerusalem, 1100. p. *Jollivet.*

0. Du Puy (Raymond) first grand master of the order of the St.-John of Jerusalem. p. *Laemlin.*
1. Institution of the order of St.-John of Jerusalem. p. *Laemlin.*
2. Taking of Tyr, 1124. p. *Caminade.*

The arrival of a venitian fleet enables the crusaders to take possession of Tyr. The count of Tripoli, the doge of Venise and the patriarch of Jérusalem, received the keys of the city.

3. Hugues of Payens, first grand master of the order of the Temple. p. *Lehmann.*
4. Institution of the order of the Temple, 1128. p. *Granet.*

For the defence of the Holy cities, and the protection of Pilgrins.

5. Pope Eugène III receives the ambassadors of the king of Jerusalem, 1145. p. *Madame Haudebourt.*
6. Louis VII king of France holding the oriflamme. p. *Emile Signol.*
7. Henry I called the munificent, count Palatin of Champagne and Brie.
8. St. Bernard, first abbey of Clairvaux. p. *de Lestang.*

He preached the second Crusade in France and Germany.

9. Taking of Lisbonne, 1147. p. *Desmoulins.*

Alphonso, king of Portugal, assisted by the Crusaders, conquers the Musulmans and enters his new capital.

0. Louis VII forces the passage of the Meander against the Turks, 1148. p. *Tony Johannot.*
1. Louis VII in the defiles of Laodicea in Syria, 1148. p. *Boisselier.*

Surprised by the Turks in a defile, Louis separated from his escort mounts upon a rock, and defends himself against innumerable enemies.

2. Assembly of the crusaders at Ptolemaïs, 1148. p. *Debacq.*
3. Taking of Ascalon by Baudouin, 1152. p. *Cornu.*
4. Battle of Putaha, 1159. p. *Féron.*

Baudouin conquers the Sultan of Damas.

5. Combat close to Nazareth, 1187.
6. Phillip-Augustus, king of France, holding the oriflamme. p. *Emile Signol.*
7. Richard I, Cœur de Lion, king of England. p. *Blondel.*

Took the Cross 1190. Fought with Phillip-Augustus. Returning to Europe 1192, he was taken prisoner in Germany. Free once more, he took the sceptre from the hands of John, his brother, who had usurped it, and was killed in a war against the king of France at the siege of Chalus. He was buried in the abbey of Fontevrault.

8. Albert Clement, marshal of France. p. *Decaisne.*
9. Siege of Ptolemaïs, 1191. p. *Fragonard.*

This siege, which has been compared to the siege of Troy, lasted two years. Alberic Clément, who commanded it, seizing a ladder, rushed

to the top of the wall, his soldiers followed him, but in too gre number, the ladder broke, and they fell. Alberic Clément, remain alone on the wall, and there perished gloriously.

450. Tournament under the walls of Ptolemaïs, 1191.

451. Ptolemaïs given to Phillip-Augustus and to Richard Cœur Lion, 1191. p. *Blondel.*

452. Margueret of France, leads the Hungarians to the crusad 1198. p. *Pingret.*

Sister of Phillip-Augustus, and queen of Hungary, Margeret hers led her people to the Crusade. On becoming a widow, she had ma a vow, to live and die in the service of Christ.

453. Taking of Constantinople, by Baudouin and doge Dandol 1204. p. *Eugène Delacroix.*

The families of the conquered implore mercy from the chiefs of t crusaders.

454. Taking of Damiette by Jean de Brienne, 1219. p. *Henri D laborde.*

455. Taking of Damiette, 1219. p. *Henri Delaborde.*

Cardinal Pelage, legate of the pope. The crusaders having ma themselves master of a tower, sing a hymn of victory.

456. Louis IX (St. Louis), king of France. p. *Emile Signol.*

457. Robert of France, count of Artois. p. *Decaisne.*

Followed his brother, king St. Louis to the crusade; he was kille the battle of Mansourah 1250, at the age of thirty four.

458. Alphonse of France, count of Poitiers and of Toulouse broth of St. Louis. p. *Decaisne.*

459. Charles of France, count of Anjou, king of Naples-Sicily, a Jerusalem, second brother of St. Louis. p. *Decaisne.*

460. Joinville (Jean Sire of) Seneschal of Champagne, counsell of St. Louis whose history he wrote. p. *Blondel.*

461. Molay (Jacques), last grand master of the order of the Te plars. p. *Amaury-Duval.*

Jacques Molay, one of the conquerors of Jerusalem, was burnt Paris 1314, after the trial of the Templars.

462. Villaret (Foulques de) 24e grand master of the order of S John of Jerusalem. p. *Eugène Goyet.*

463. Aubusson (Pierre d') 38, grand master of the order of St.-Jo of Jerusalem. p. *Odier.*

464. Aubusson (Pierre d'), grand master of the order of St.-John Jerusalem, plaster reclining figure.

465. Raising of the siege of Rhodes, 1480. p. *Edouard Odier.*

Pierre d'Aubusson, after having conquered the grand vizier Misa Paléologue, who had for three months, besieged Rhodes, retu thanksin to the church of St. John for his victory.

466. Villiers de l'Isle Adam (Philippe de) grand master of order t of Malta. p. *Saint-Evre.*

'. Villiers de l'Isle Adam (Philippe de), grand master of the order of Malta, kneeling figure in alabaster.

3. Entry of the knights of St. John at Viterbe. p. *Auguste Debay*.

The Sultan Soliman having taken Rhodes, Villiers de l'Isle-Adam and his knights decide at Viterbe, that the order should establish itself at Malta, given them by the emperor Charles V.

). The order of St.-John, takes possession of Malta, 1520. p *Berthon*.

). Parisot de la Valette (Jean) 47e grand master of the order of St-John. p. *Larivière*.

1. Parisot de la Valette (John) grand master of the order of St-John, reelining figure; plaster

2. Raising of the siege of Malta, 1565. p. *Larivière*.

The vice king of Sicily, Don Garcie de Tolede, forces Mustapha, general of the armies of Soliman, and Piali, admiral of the fleet, to raise the siege of Malta which had lasted five months. The pacha of Tripoli had been killed, and of his powerful army there remained but sixteen hundred Turks.

CENTER

VESTIBULE N° 1 (BUSTS)

3. Villeroy (Nicholas de Neuville, fourth of the name, lord of) secretary and minister of State. Served during fifty six years kings Charles IX, Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII.

4. Prélat, Commander of the order of the Holy Spirit (reign of Henry IV.) in marble.

5. A magistrate of the time of Henry IV, in marble.

6. A magistrate time of Louis XIII, in marble.

7. Aubray (Antoine d'), count of Offémont, counsellor of State, lieutenant at the Châtelet de Paris. By *Desjardins*. Basso relievo in plaster.

8. Perrault (Claude) doctor, then architect, designed the colonnade of the Louvre; in marble. By *Thérasse*.

VESTIBULE N° 2

9. Orleans (Louis d'Orleans, duke of). By *Cressent*, in marble.

0. Conti (Louis-Francis of Bourbon, prince of). By *Houdon*, in plaster.

1. Louis of France, Dauphin, marble bust.

2. Orleans (Louis-Philip, duke of) died in 1784. By *Denisot*, in marble.

3. Louis XVI, king of France, in marble.

484. Louis XVIII, king of France. By *Pradier*, in marble.
485. Charles X, king of France. In marble, by *Bosio*.
486. Condé (Louis-Henry-Joseph of Bourbon, prince of) comm suicide in the castle of Saint-Leu, 1830. In marble, *Gois*.

VESTIBULE N° 3

487. Jussieu (Bernard of) celebrated botanist. In plaster, by *L vieux*.
488. Linhaus (Charles) naturalist. In plaster, by *Bouillet*.
489. Duhamel du Monceau (Henry-Louis) agriculturist. In marbl by *Dubois*.
490. Adanson (Michel) naturalist, designed of the gardens of Tri non. In plaster, by *Bouillet*.
491. Lavoisier (Antoine-Laurent) chemist. In marble, by *Stou*
492. Jussieu (Antoine-Laurent de) botanist. In plaster, by *Davi*
493. Fourcroy (Antoine-François de) chemist. In plaster, *Chaudet*.
594. Lacépède (Bernard-Germain-Stephen of Laville, count of) n turalist. In plaster, by *David*.

ARCADE NORTH N° 4

Carriages go through this arcade to go from the courts of the castles to t gardens.

495. Moncey (Bon-Adrian-Jeannot of) duke of Conegliano, marsh of France. In marble, by *Petitot*.
496. Soult (Jean de Dieu) duke of Dalmatia, marshal of France. marble, by *Pradier*.
497. Brune (William-Mary-Anne, count) marshal of France. plaster, by *Lanno*.
498. Mortier (Edward-Adolphus-Casimir-Joseph) duke of Trévis marshal of France. In marble, by *Bra*.
499. Macdonald (Stephen-James-Joseph-Alexander) duke of Tarent marshal of France. In marble, by *Nanteuil*.
500. Oudinot (Charles-Mary) duke of Reggio, marshal of Franc In marble, by *Debay*.
501. Suchet (Louis-Gabriel) duke of Albuféra, marshal of Franc In marble, by *Dumont*.
502. Duperré (Victor-Guy, baron). In plaster, by *Pradier*.
503. Gérard (Stephen-Maurice, count) marshal of France. marble, by *Jalley*.
504. Lobau (George-Mouton, count) marshal of France. In marbl by *Jalley*.
505. Valée (Sylvan-Charles, count) marshal of France. In plaste by *Marochetti*.

6. Drouet (John-Baptist) count of Erlon, marsnal of France. In marble, by *Rochet*.
7. Dode de la Brunerie (William, viscount) marshal of France. By *Jouffroy*.
8. Exelmans (Remy-Joseph-Isidore, count) marshal of France. In marble, by *Mercier*.

STAIRCASE AND VESTIBULE N° 5

The king's and ambassador's stair's destroyed ind Louis the fifteenth's time.

FIRST PART (BUSTS)

9. Marbot (John-Antoine) general of division, killed at the siege of Genoa. In plaster, by *Debay*.
0. Roussel (Francis-Xavier) general of division, died at the combat of Dieppen. In plaster, by *Espercieux*.
1. Colbert (August-Francis-Mary) died in Spain. In plaster, by *Renaud*.
2. Montbrun (Louis-Peter, count of) general of division, killed at the battle of Moskowa. In plaster, by *Thérasse*.
3. Thareau (John-Victor), baron general of division died in Russia. In plaster, by *Debay*.
4. Candras (James-Lazare Savettier) baron of La Tour du Pré. general of brigade, killed at the crossing of the Beresina. In plaster, by *Dumont*.
5. Desvaux de Saint-Maurice (John-James, baron) general of division, killed at the battle of Waterloo. In plaster, by *Debay*.
6. La Chasse of Verigny (Edme-Nicholas-John-Baptist-Mary, marquis of) major general, killed at Paris, 28 of July 1835. In plaster, by *Debay*.
7. Danrémont (Charles-Marie-Denis, count of) lieutenant general. p. *Pradier*.
8. Perregaux (Alexander-Charles, baron of) major general, died in Africa. In plaster, by *Debay*.
9. Bréa (John-Baptist-Fidèle de) major general, killed at the turnpike of Fontainebleau, 26 of June 1848. In marble, by *Grootaers*.

SECOND PART (BUSTS)

0. Joubert (Bartholomeo-Catherine) commander in chief of the army in Italy. by *Boizot*.
1. Spain (John-Louis-Bridget, count) general of division, killed at the battle of Essling. In plaster, by *Callamard*.
2. Saint-Hilaire (Louis-Joseph-Leblond, count of) general de division, died at Vienna (Austria). In plaster, by *Pierre-Charles-Bridan*.

523. Lannes (Jnhn), duke of Montebello, marshal of France.

THIRD PART (BUSTS)

524. Muiron (John-Baptist) commanded a bataillon of artiller killed on the bridge of Arcole. Napoleon respected a esteemed so much that he gave the name of *Muiron* the fregate which takes him from Egypt. Marble, *Taunay*.

525. Elliot (James) aide-de-camp of general Bonaparte, killed at t battle of Arcole. In plaster, by *Dardel*.

526. Marceau (Francis-Séverin) commander-in-chief of the arn of the West, killed at the battle of Altenkirchen; the au trian army desired to be present at his funeral. Plaster b *Dumont*.

527. Julien (Thomas-Prosper) aide-de-camp of general Bonapar died in Egypt. Marble by *Boizot*.

528. Sulkowski (Joseph) aide-de-camp of general Bonaparte died Egypt, much esteemed by Bonaparte who gave his nam to a fortress in Cairo. Plaster by *Espercieux*.

529. Bon (Louis-Andrew) general of division, died from a sever wound at the siege of St.-Jean d'Acre. Marble by *Renau*

530. Crozier aide-de-camp of general Bonaparte, died from th wounds he received at the siege of St-Jean d'Acre. Plast by *Petitot* (senior).

531. La Tour d'Auvergne (Théophil Malo de Corret de Kerbaufr de) first granadier of France. Napoleon commanded tha though dead, his name was to be called in the muster rol and the chief of his company was always to answer: Die on the field of honor. Plaster by *Corbet*.

532. Kleber (John-Baptist), commander-in-chief of the eastern army assassinated at Cairo, 14 of June 1800. Plaster by *Maso*

FOURTH PART (BUSTS)

533. Gouivion (John-Baptist), major general, killed at Hemptine, June 1792. Plaster by *Dantan*.

534. Richer-Drouet (Francis), major general, died in consequenc of a wound received at the battle of Jemmapes. Plaster b *Valois*.

535. Guiscard de Bac (Georges), general of brigade, killed at th battle of Nerwinden.

536. Stengel (Henry-Christian-Michel, baron of), general de divisio (cavalry) was mortally wounded at the battle of Mondovi Plaster by *Thérasse*.

537. Valhubert (John-Marie-Mélon-Roger), general of brigade, die from the results of a wound received at the battle of Aus terlitz. In plaster, by *Debay* (senior).

. Haulpoul (John-Joseph, count of), general of division, died after a wound received at the battle of Eylau. In plaster, by *Jaley*.

. Colbert (Augustus-Francis-Marie of), general of brigade. In marble, by *Maindron*.

. Espagne (John-Louis-Bridget, count), general of division. In plaster, by *Oudiné*.

. Duroc (Giraud-Christophe-Michael), duke of Frioul, general of division, killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Wurschen. In plaster, by *Jacquot*.

. Lefort (Louis-Michael, baron), general of division, killed at a battle close to Charleroi, 1815. In plaster, by *J. Debay*.

FIHTH PART (BUSTS)

. Nerestang (John-Claude, marquess of), major general of the king's armies, died before Turin. In plaster, by *Garraud*.

. Coislin (Cesar of Cambout, marquess of), colonel general of the Swiss and Grisons under Lous XIII, mortally wounded at the siege of Acre. In plaster, by *Duseigneur*.

. Praslin (Roger of Choiseul, marquess of), major general of the armies of king Louis XIII, killed at the battle of Marfée. In plaster, by *Mercier*.

. Castelau (Olivier of), major general of the armies of the king, killed at the siege of Tarragone, 1644. In plaster, by *Feuchère*.

Gesvres (Francis Pottier, marquess of), major general of the armies of the king, killed before Lerida. In plaster, by *Duseigneur*.

Joyeuse (Louis of Lorraine, duke of), colonel general of the cavalry, died from the results of a wound he received at the siege of Arras.

. Castelan (Louis of), brigadier-general of the armies of the king, killed at the siege of Candie. In plaster, by *Mercier*.

Beringhen (Henry, marquess of), brigadier-general of the armies of the king, killed at the siege of Besançon. Plaster, by *Fauginet*.

SIXTH PART (BUSTS)

Senecey (Henry of Beauffremont, marquess of), major general of the armies of the king, was mortally wounded at the siege of Royan, 1622. In plaster, by *Ramus*.

Rambures (John of) major general of the armies of the king, mortally wounded at the siege of La Capelle. In plaster, by *Huguenin*.

553. Lorraine (Henry of), duke of Mayenne and of Aiguill killed at the siege of Montauban, 1621. In plaster, *Elschoet.*

554. Rohan (Henry, duke of), colonel general of the Swiss and G sons. In plaster, by *L. Petitot.*

555. Gesres (Louis Potier, marquess of), major general of the arm of the king, killed at the siege of Thionville, 1649. Plast by *Duseigneur.*

556. Douglas (James, count of), major general of the armies of t king, killed close to Douai in 1645. Plaster.

SEVENTH PART (BUSTS)

557. Charles of Burgundy, surnamed the Bold. Plaster

558. Bayard (Pierre du Terrail), surnamed the knight without fe and without reproach. Plaster.

559. La Tremoille (Louis II, sire of), killed at the battle of Pavie. plaster, by *Aug. Barre.*

560. Strozzi (Leo), prior of Capua, commander of the galleys. Plast by *Brian.*

561. Randan (Charles de la Rochefoucauld, count of), colonel gene of the French infantry, killed at the siege of Rouen, 15 In plaster, by *Brun.*

562. Montmorency (Anne, duke of), constable of France. In plast by *Pradier.*

563. Brissac (Timoléon de Cossé, count of), colonel general of t French infantry, killed at the siege of Mucidan in Perigo 28 of April 1569. In plaster, by *Lescome.*

564. Strozzi (Philippe), lord of Epernay, colonel general of the Fren infantry, killed in a naval combat, 1582. In plaster , *Jacquot.*

565. Lanoue (Francis of), surnamed Bras de Fer, killed at the sie of the castle of Lamballe, 1591. In plaster, by *Desprez.*

566. Gondi (Charles of) marquess of Belle-Isle, commander of t galleys, killed at the attack of mount St. Michael, 1596. plaster, by *Oudiné.*

567. Espinay (Francis of), lord of St.-Luc, grand master of artillery, killed at the siege of Amiens, 1597. In plast by *Lemaire.*

568. Nerestang (Philibert, marquess of), major general , morta wounded at the attack of the bridge of Cé. Plaster, *Jouffroy.*

SALL N° 6

Hall n° 27 belonged to the guards of the appartment of Louis XV. The ig had just come out of it, to step into his carriage when he was struck Damiens, 5 january 1757, at six o'clock p. m.

FIRST PART (BUSTS AND STATUES)

). Peter of France, count of Alençon. In plaster.
). Charles d'Evreux, count of Etampes, killed at the siege of Pimorin, 1336. In plaster.
1. Charles of Valois, second of the name, count of Alençon, killed at the battle of Crey, 1346. In plaster.
2. Pierre duke of Bourbon, killed at the battle of Poitiers, 1356. In plaster.
3. Bayard (Pierre du Terrail, knight). Plaster by *Bridan*.
4. Turenne (Viscount), marshal of France. In plaster, by *Pajou*.
5. Berwick (Jame of Fitz-James, duke of), marshal of France. In plaster, by *Duret*.

5 *bis*. Mansart (Jules-Hardouin), architect. In marble, by *Aug. Précault*.

5 *ter*. Lenôtre (André), architect. In marble, by *Aug. Précault*.

SECOND PART

6. Plan of the siege of Antwerp in 1832, water colour. By *Simon Fort*.

The Dutch general Chassé, after a siege of twenty four days gives this place back to the French commanded by general Gérard.

7. Advance of the French army on Mascara, 1835, by *Justin Ouvrié*, copied from Simon Fort.

Marshal Clausel and the duke of Orleans take possession of this capital of Emir Abd-el-Kader.

8. General view of Constantine serves to explain the operations of the siege. p. by *Simon Fort*.
9. General view of the road followed, by the expeditionary column, (marshal Vallée and the duke of Orleans), from Constantine to Alger, 1839. By *Simon Fort*.
0. General view of Abd-el-Kader's Smalah. By *Simon Fort*.
1. General view of the battle of Isly, by *Simon Fort*.

Marshal Bugeaud routs the army of the emperor of Marocco and finds amongst the spoil, the parasol. Symbol of command belonging the emperor of Marocco ; which was exhibited in the garden of the Tuileries, 1846.

SALL N° 7

2. Plan of the siege of Berg-op-Zoom, 1747. water-colour, by *Simon Fort*

After two days siege, marshal Lowendahl, makes hinself master of th cown.

583. Plan of siege of York-Town, 1781. By *Simon Fort.*

Lord Cornwallis, commander of the English army in America, lay down his arms before Lafayette.

584 Plan of the siege of Namur, surrendered to general Valence 1792. p. *Simon Fort.*

585. Plan of siege of Toulon; the operations of this siege were di rected by general Dugommier; the chef de bataillon Bonaparte, commanded the artillery, 1793. p. *Simo Fort*

586. General view of the Maritime Alpes. By *Simon Fort.*

On the 27 of March 1796, Bonaparte took the commandment of th army of Italy. After having now the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo Dego, Mondovi, Lodi, he enters, covered with glory, into Milan.

587. General view of a part of Italy. By *Simon Fort.*

This campaign is a serie of victories: Lonato, Castiglione, Rivoli la Favorita and Mantua.

588. Plan of the siege of Mantua, 1799. p. *Simon Fort.*

589. Plan of the battle of Aboukir, 25 of July 1799. Painted by *Si mon Fort.*

General Bonaparte, and his lieutenants, Lannes, Destaing, and Mu rat, completely destroy the enemy's army, a feat, unexampled in th annals of war. Twelve thousands Turks were driven back at the poin of the bayonet into the sea, and perish there.

590. Advance of the French army into Italy, 1800. Painted by *Jus tin Ouvrié*, copied from *Bagetti.*

Bonaparte crosses the great St.-Bernard, gains the victories of Cas teggio and Montebello, and defeats the austrian army at Marengo.

591. Plan of the siege of Dantzick, 1807. p. *Simon Fort.*

Marshal Lefevre, after this exploit, receives the title of duke o Dantzick.

592. Plan of the siege of Taragone, 1811. p. *Simon Fort.*

After the successful termination of this perilous undertaking, genera Suchet was made marshal of France.

SALL N° 8

Formerly connected forth the appartment of the captain of the guards.

593. Kelp of Cazal, 1630. French School.

594. Battle of Avein, 1635. French School.

Prince Tomas of Savoy, abandons the field of battle, to marsha Châtillon, leaving on it four thousand dead, fifteen hundred prisoners his artillery and fifty standards.

595. Siege of Arras, 1640. French School.

596. Siege of Acre, 1641. French School.

597. Siege of Perpignan, 1642. French School.
By Louis XIII and marshal de la Meilleraie.

598. Plan of the battle of the Dunes, 14 of June 1658. By *Simon Fort.*
Turenne takes Dunkerque back from the Spaniards, commanded by Don Juan of Austria and the prince of Condé, who had become his ally.

599. Taking of Gravelines, by marshal de la Ferté, 1673. French School.

600. Taking of Maëstricht by Lous XV ; 29 of June 1673. French School.

601. Battle of Seneff, 11 of August 1674. French School.
The prince of Condé, beats the armies of the emperor and the king of Spain and of the Dutch.

602. Raising of the siege of Oudenarde, 21 of September 1574. French School.
The prince of Orange, beaten at the battle of Seneff, besieges Oudenarde. When he hears his that Condé, his former conqueror, is coming to succour this place he escapes under favour of a fog.

603. Siege of Valenciennes, by Louis XIV, and the duke of Luxemburg, 1677. p. by *Jean Paul.*

604. Siege of St. Omer, by the duke of Orleans brother of Louis XIV, April 1677. p. *Baptiste.*

605. Siege of Namour, by Louis XIV and Vauban, 1692. Painted by *Baptiste.*

606. Taking of Ath, by marshal Catinat, 25 of June 1677. Painted by *Baptiste.*

SALL N°9

Bed-room formerly connected with the bath-room of Marie-Antoinette.

607. Raising of the siege of the island of Rhé, 8 of November 1629. French School.
Louis XIII and cardinal Richelieu, are on the left side, and in the front of the picture. Marshal Schomberg and Toiras oblige Buckingham, who has taken possession of the island Rhé with a fleet of ninety vessels to reembark.

608. Siege of La Rochelle, which lasted from the 10 of August 1672 to the 28 of October 1628. French School.
This siege lasted fourteen months and sixteen days. It was in vain two English fleets endeavoured to put a stop to it. The king and Richelieu, receive in the royal tent, deputies who present the keys of the town to marshal de Schomberg, authorised to receive them in the name of the king.

609. Combat of Pas-de-Suze, 6 of March 1629. French School.
Louis XIII and cardinal Richelieu, direct the attack on the intrenchments of the Spaniards and Piedmontese.

610. Taking of Privas, by Louis XIII, Richelieu and Bassompierre, 28 of May 1629. French School.

611. Reduction of Nîmes, 4 of July 1629. French School.

Lous XIII and cardinal Richelieu receive the submission of the protestant inhabitants of the town of Nimes, place is concluded there.

612. Reduction of Montauban, 21 of August 1625. French School.

Richelieu accompanied by the duke of Montmorency, the marques of Effiat and the viscount Arpajoux receives the submission of the consuls and corporation of the town.

613. Taking of Pignerol by Richelieu, 1630. French School.

614. Combat of the bridge of Carignan, 6 of August 1630. French School.

The duke of Montmorency and the marquess of Effiat force the passage of the bridge of Carignan, defended by the Spaniards and German.

615. Battle of Castelnaudary, 1 of September 1632. French School.

Marshals de la Force and de Schomberg, fight the duke of Orleans and Montmorency, who had revolted against the authority of cardinal Richelieu. Montmorency who had received ten wounds, was taken prisonner, and decapitated at Toulouse, 30 of October, the same year.

616. Retaking of Corbie, from the Spaniards by Louis XIII, and the cardinal Richelieu, 14 of November 1636. French School.

VESTIBULE N° 10

Formerly connected with the bath-room.

FIRST PART (BUSTS)

617. Pius VII, pope. In marble, by *Canova.*

618. Fox (Charles-James), orator. In marble, by *Anne Seymour Damer.*

619. Alexander I. (Paulowitch), emperor of Russia. In marble, by *Bartolini.*

620. Chlopicki (Joseph), Polonese general. In bronze, by *Stattler.*

General of brigade in the service of Napoleon I, dictator of Varsovie, at the time of revolution 1830.

621. Ferdinand II, king of Naples. In plaster, by *Fantoni.*

622. Mary-Christina of Savoy, queen of Naples. In plaster, by *Fantoni.*

SECOND PART

623. Buonarotti (Michael-Angelo), sculptor. In marble, by *Boichot.*

324. Urban VII. (Maffeo-Barberini), pope. In plaster, by *L'Algarde.*
325. Gustavus Adolphus, called the great, king of Sweden. In marble, by *Gois* (junior).
326. Ruyter (Michael Adrian), dutch admiral. In marble, by *Roland.*
327. Savoy (Eugène Francis of), called prince Eugene. In marble, by *P. Petitot.*
328. Albain (Alexander) cardinal, renowned for a splendid collection of *chefs-d'œuvre*, collected by him in the villa d'Albani. In marble.
329. Frederick II, called the great, king of Prussia. In marble.
330. Washington (Georges), president af the republic of the United-States.
331. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. Plaster statue.
332. Margeret of York, duchess of Burgundy. Statue in plaster.
333. Maximilien I, emperor of Germany. Statue in plaster.
334. Mary, duchess of Burgundy, archiduchess of Austria. Statue in plaster.
335. Charles V, emperor of Germany and king of Spain. Statue in plaster.
336. Ximenes (Francis de Cisneros), cardinal-archbishop of Toledo. Plaster.
337. Rafael (Sanzio d'Urbino), painter. In plaster, by *Rondoni.*
338. Andrea del Sarte, painter. In plaster.
339. Carrache (Annibal), painter and engraver. In plaster, by *Rondoni.*
340. Bernini, called knight Bernin, sculptor. In plaster.
341. Lamoignon (William of), first president of the parliament of Paris. By *Girardon.*
342. Harlay (Achiles of), first president of parliament of Paris.
343. Lafontaine (John of), poet and fabulist. By *Deseine.*
344. Coustou (Nicholas), sculptor. His *chefs d'œuvre* ornament of Versailles and Trianon. In terra cota, by *Coustou.*
345. Rousseau (John-Baptist), lyric poet. In terra cota, by *Caffieri.*
346. Winckelmann (John-Joachim), antiquary. In terra cotta, by *Deseine.*
347. Montmorin Saint-Hérem (Armand-Marc, count of). In terra cotta.
348. Dusault (Peter Joseph), surgeon. In plaster.
349. Hayden (Joseph-Francis), grea composer of music. In terra cotta, by *Flatters.*
350. Lafayette (Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert-Mottier, marquess of), lieutenant general.
351. Latouche-Tréville (Louis-René-Madeleine Levassor de), vice-admiral. Terra cotta, by *Renaud.*

Former peristyle of the chateau of Louis XIII, situated in the middle of the central part under Louis XIV's chamber, now serves for passing from the marble court to the gardens.

652. L'Hopital (Michael de), chancellor of France. In plaster, by *Gois.*

653 Bossuet (Jacques-Bénigne), bishop of Meaux. In plaster, by *Pajou.*

654. Fénelon (Francis de Salignac dé la Motthe), archbishop of Cambrai. In plaster, by *Lecomte.*

655. D'Aguesseau (Henry-Francis), chancellor of France. In plaster.

SALL OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE N° 12 (TABLEAUX)

Under Louis XIII was the appartment of the count of Soissons, great master of the wardrobe; he was loaged exactly under the king's chamber (now Saloon of the OEil-de-Bœuf).

656. Clovis Ier.
657. Childebert Ier, painted by *Bezard.*
658. Clotaire Ier p. *Bezard.*
659. Caribert, p. *Dassy.*
660. Chilpéric, Ier *M. Varcollier.*
661. Clotaire II. p. *Monvoisin.*
662. Dagobert Ier p. *Signol.*
663. Clovis II, p. *Signol.*
664. Clotaire III, p. *Monvoisin.*
665. Childeric II, p. *Signol.*
666. Thierry Ire p. *Signol.*
667. Clovis III, p. *Rouget.*
668. Childebert II, surnamed thr juste p. *Mouvoisin.*
669. Dagobert II, p. *Signol.*
670. Chilpéric II, p. *Monvoisin.*
671. Thierry II. called of Chelles p. *Signol*
672. Childéric III. p. *Signol.*
673. Pépin le Bref, p. *Amiel.*
674. Charlemagne surnamed the Grand p. *Amiel.*
675. Louis Ier, called the Débonnaire p. *Dassy.*
676. Charles II, surnamed the Chauve p. *Steuben.*
677. Louis II, called the Bègue p. *Amiel.*
678. Louis III, and Carloman, p. *Steuben.*
679. Charles called the Gros, p. *Amiel.*
680. Eudes, p. *Steuben.*
681. Charles III, called the Simple p. *Rouget.*
682. Raoul or Rodolphe, p. *Dejuinne.*
683. Louis IV, called d'Outremer, p
684. *Steuben.*
Lothaire, p. *Monvoisin.*
685. Louis V, surnamed the Fainéant, p. *Amiel.*
686. Hugues Capet, p. *Steuben.*
687. Robert the pius, p. *Blondel.*
688. Henry Ier, p. *Blondel.*
689. Philippe Ier, p. *Saint-Evre.*
690. Louis VI surnamed the Gros, p. *Blondel.*
691. Louis VII called the Jeune p. *Decaisne.*
692. Philippe II called Philippe-Auguste, p. *Amiel.*
673. Louis VIII surnamed the Lion, p. *Lehmann.*
694. Louis IX, (saint Louis) p. *De Creuse.*
675. Philippe III the Hardi, p. *Saint-Evre.*
696. Philippe IV, called the Bel, p. *Bezard.*
697. Louis X, called the Hutin p. *Tassaert.*
698. Philippe V called the Long, p. *Debacq*
699. Charles IV called the Bel p. madame *Deherain.*
700. Philippe VI called the Valois, p. *Robert Fleury.*
701. Jean II, called the Bon, p. *Lugardon.*
702. Charles V called the twile, p. *Dejuinne.*
703. Charles VI, p. *Saint-Evre.*
704. Charles VII, p. *H. Lekmann.*
705. Louis XI, p. *Thevenin.*
706. Charles VIII, p. *Gigoux.*
707. Louis XII, surnamed Father of the people.

. Louis XII, in bronze, p. *Laurent de Mugiano*.
. François 1er, French School.
. Henri II, p. *Naigeon*.
. François II, p. *Rauch*.
. Charles IX, p. *A Brune*.
. Henri III, p. *Rubio*.
. Henri IV, p. *Madame de Lèomenil*.
. Henri IV, in bronze p. *Lemot*.
. Louis XIII, p. de *Lestang*.
. Louis XIV, called the great, copied from *Hyacinthe Rigaud*.

717. Louis XV, p. *Anne-Baptiste-Nivelon*
718. Louis XVI, p. *Duplessis*.
719. Napoleon 1er, *Robert Lefèvre*.
720. Louis XVIII, p. *Franque*, copied form *Gérard*.
721. Charles X, p. *Franque* copied form *Horace Vernet*.
722. Louis-Philippe Ire. p. *Dupré*, copied from Winterhalter.
723. Napoléon III, p. *Boulard* copied from *Winterhalter*.

SALL N° 13

Saloon occupied by the body-guard of the Dauphin under Louis XV and uis XVI. And by the gentlemen of the wardrobe and bed-chamber of the ng.

5. View of the palace of Versailles, from the orangery, time of Louis XIII. Painted by *Van der Meulen*.
6. View of the palace of Versailles, side facing the *place d'armes*, time of Louis XIV. *P. D Martin*.
7. View of the palace of Versailles, from the side facing the gardens, before the construction of the gallery of mirrors. French School.
8. View of orangery of Versailles, and of the sheet of water called the Swiss, time of Louis XIV. p. *Cotelle*.
9. View of the orangery of Versailles, taken from the sheet of water called *des Suisses*. p. *Cotelle*.
0. Bosquets of Versailles, entrance to the Labyrinth.

This bosquet was destroyed when Louis XVI had the parc replanted.

1. Bosquets of Versailles, interior of the Labyrinth. p. *Cotelle*.
2. Bosquets of Versailles, the all broom. p. *Cotelle*.

This bosquet has undergone no change.

3. Bosquets of Versailles, the colonnade was constructed from designs, by Mansart. p. *Cotelle*.
4. Bosquets of Versailles, the dimes, p. *Cotelle*.
5. Bosquets of Versailles, the Enceladus. p. *Cotelle*.
6. Bosquets of Versailles the star or mountain of water (destroyed in 1805). p. *Cotelle*.
7. Bosquets of Versailles, the water theatre, view of the scene from the stage (destroyed in 1775). p. *Cotelle*.
8. Bosquets of Versailles, the theatre of water, view of the Amphitheatre. p. *Cotelle*.
9. View of the grand Trianon, seen from the side of the avenue. p. *Martin*.
0. View of the château of Clagny (destroyed about 1756). p. *J. B. Martin*.

741. View of the château and of the gardens of Marly. p. *J. B. Martin.*

Of all the chefs-d'œuvre of sculpture that used to ornament the chateau and its gardens, there now, only remain, the winged horses which are placed at the entrance of the garden of the Tuileries. They are the work of the celebrated Coustou.

742. View of the château of St. Hubert, situated at five leagues from Versailles, between the forests of Rambouillet and Saint Léger. By *P. D. Martin.*

743. View of the palace and of the gardens of St. Cloud then inhabited by the duke of Orleans. Painted by *Etienne Alegrain.*

744. View of the palace of Meudon, from the side facing the avenue (time of the regent). p. *P. D. Martin.*

745. View of the chateau of Madrid (Bois de Boulogne), destroyed in 1787. *P. D. Martin.*

746. View of the palace and gardens of Fontainebleau, 1722. p. *P. D. Martin.*

747. View of the chateau of Chambord, from the side facing the park (time of the regent). p. *P. D. Martin.*

SALL N° 14

748. View of the palace of Versailles, taken from the marble court (time of Louis XIV.) p. *J. B. Martin.*

749. View of the town and of the palace of Versailles, taken from the reservoirs of the Montbauron (time of Louis XIV) p. *J. B. Martin.*

750. View of the palace and of a part of the town of Versailles, taken from the heights of Satory (time of Louis XIV.) *J. B. Marn.*

751. View of the palace and of the gardens of Versailles, taken from the fountain Neptune (before the termination of the northern wing or the construction of the chapel.) p. *J. B. Martin.*

752. View of the gardens of Versailles, taken from the side of the northern parterre (time of the Louis XIV.) p. *Gabriel Allegrain.*

753. Bosquets of Versailles, the royal isle (now called garden of the king.) p. *J. B. Martin.*

754. Bosquets of Versailles, the salle of banquets or of council (now called bosquet of the obelisk.) Painted by *J. B. Martin.*

755. Bosquets of Versailles, The Obelisk (constructed of Louis XIV in place of the salle of council.) p. *P. D. Martin.*

56. View of the gardens of Trianon, taken from the lower parterre (time of Louis XIV.) p. *Etienne Allegrain.*

SALL N° 15

57. View of the bassin of Apollo and of the grand canal of Versailles (time of Louis XIV). p. *P. D. Martin.*
58. Bosquets of Versailles, the salle of antiquities (now called the salle of chesnut.) By *J. B. Martin.*
59. Bosquets of Versailles, the baths of Apollo. Painted by *P. D. Martin.*

The groups of the grotto of Thetis were placed in it under canopies of gilt lead. It was the order of Louis XVI, that this bosquet should be arranged, as it now stands.

60. View of the grand Trianon, taken from the side facing the avenue (time of Louis XIV.) p. *P. D. Martin.*
61. View of the cascade or *buffet* in the gardens of Trianon (time of Louis XIV.) p. *Etienne Allegrain.*
62. View of the chateau and gardens of Marly. Painted by *P. D. Martin.*
63. View of the new palace of St.-Germain-en-Laye, built under Henry IV, destroyed under Louis XVI. Painted by *Gabriel Allegrain.*
64. View of the castle of Vincennes, from the side facing the park. p. *Gabriel Allegrain.*
65. View of the palace and gardens of Versailles, taken from the avenue of Paris, in 1664.

SALL N° 16

766. Gardens of Versailles, the parterre of water. Painted by *Cotelle.*
767. Bosquets of Versailles, the marsh, or green oak (now called the bosquet of the baths of Apollo). p. *Cotelle.*
768. Bosquet of Versailles, the three fountains. p. *Cotelle.*
769. Bosquets of Versailles, second view of the three fountains. p. *Cotelle.*

This bosquet, of which there only remains the site, was at the left angle of the allee d'Eau, called des Marmousets.

770 Bosquets of Versailles, the fountain of the Dragon, as it was ornamented at that time. p. *Cotelle.*
771. Gardens of Versailles, fountain of the Neptune. Painted by *Cotelle.*
772. Bosquets of Versailles, 1st. Arc de triomphe. Painted by *Cotelle.*

773. Bosquets of Versailles, 2nd. Arc de triomphe. Painted by *Cotelle.*

This bosquet is now closed; of all its decoratiou there now only remains a group representing France seated on a chariot, and two figures of slaves.

774. Gardens of Versailles, entrance of the tapis vert. Painted by *Hubert Robert.*

775. Bosquets of Versailles, baths of Apollo (during its construction.) p. *Hubert Robert.*

776. View of the grand Trianon, taken from the side facing the garden. p. *Cotelle.*

777. Gardens of Trianon, fauntain called the ceiling. Painted by *Cotelle.*

778. View of the machine and acqueduct of Marly. Painted by *P. D. Martin.*

Curious comparison between ancient and modern machinery.

779. View of Paris, taken from the isle of the city, 1556. French School.

780. View of Paris, taken from the *pont Neuf* towards 1635. French School.

781. View of the tour de Nesle at Paris, towards 1650. French School.

782. View of Paris, taken from the *pont Neuf*, towards 1666. French School.

783. View of the place royale at Paris, towards 1680. Painted by *J. Parrocel.*

784. View of Paris, taken from the *pont Royal,* towards 1778. p. *Demachy.*

785. View of Paris, taken from the *pont neuf,* 1783. Sainted by *Demachy.*

786. View of the bridge of *Notre-Dame* at Paris, towards 1788. p. *Hubert Robert.*

787. View of the *pont de change* and of the tour de l'horloge at Paris 1788. p. *Hubert Robert.*

788. View of Paris, taken from the pont Royal 1834. Painted by *Gagnery.*

VESTIBULE OF THE MARBLE STAIRCASE Nº 17

FIRST PART (BUSTS)

789. Louis XIV. In marble. p. *Coysevox.*

790. Colbert, comptrollor-general of the finances. p. *Coysevox.*

791. Bernini (Giovanni-Lorenzo), called le cavalier Bernini sculptor. In plaster.

2. Cassini (John Dominick), astronomer. In marble, by *Husson*, copied from *Caffieri*.
3. Le Nôtre (Andrew) architect, designed the gardens of Versailles). In marble by *Gourdel*, copied from *Coysevox*.
4. La Quintinie (John de), distinguished agriculturist. In plaster by *Woltreek*.
5. Lebrun (Charles), first painter to the king. In marble by *Bosio*, copied from *Coysevox*.
6. Coysevox (Antony), sculptor. In marble by *Bosio*, copied from *Coysevox*.
7. Felibien (Andrew), historiographer of the buildings of the king. In plaster.
8. Mansart (Jules-Hardouin) architect. In plaster by *Lemoine*.
9. Cotte (Robert de) architect. In plaster, by *Coysevox*.

SECOND PART

0. Rotrou (Jean de) dramatic poet. In marble, by *Maindron*, copied from *Caffieri*.
1. Corneille (Pierre), tragic. poet. In marble, by *Matte*, copied from *Caffieri*.
2. Santeuil (Jean-Baptiste de), modern latin poet. In marble, by *Jouffroy*.
3. Molière (Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, called), comic poet. In marble, by *Lequien*, copied from *Houdon*.
4. Racine (Jean), tragic poet. In marble, by *Matte*, copied from *Boizot*.
5. Lafontaine (Jean de), poet and fabulist. In marble, by *Ramus*, copied from *Deseine*.
6. Boileau-Despréaux (Nicholas), satirical poet. By *Liotard*, copied from *Girardon*.
7. Corneille (Thomas), dramatic poet. In marble, by *Chenillion* copied from *Caffieri*.

THIRD PART

8. Quinault (Philip), lyric poet. In marble, by *Caillouet*, copied from *Caffieri*.
9. Regnard (John-Francis), comic poet. In marble, by *Maindron*.
10. Dufresny (Charles-Rivière), comic author. In plaster, by *Pajou*.
11. Dancourt (Florent Carton), comic poet. In plaster, by *Foucou*.
12. Rousseau (Jean-Baptiste), lyric poet. In marble, by *Barochon*, copied from *Caffieri*.

813. Crebillon (Prosper Jolyot de), tragic poet. In marble, b
Pigalle.
814. Destouches (Phillip-Nericault), comic poet. In plaster, b
Berruer.
815. Piron (Alexis), comic poet. In marble, by *Pigalle.*
816. Rameau (Jean-Jacques), musician and compositor. In marble
by *Huguenin*, copied from *Caffieri.*

FOURTH PART

817. Philip of France (Monsieur, duke of Orleans). Statue in plaste
by *Duret.*

FIFTH PART

818. Louis XIV. Statue in plaster, by *Simon Guillain.*
819. Mignard (Pierre), first painter to the king. In marble, by *Gre*
venick, copied from *Coysevox.*
820. Puget (Pierre), sculptor. In marble, by *Delaistre.*
821. Thou (Christophe de), first president of the parliament of Paris
In plaster, by *Prieur.*
822. Goujon (Jean), sculptor. In marble, by *Francin.*
823. Lescot (Pierre), architect. In marble, by *Dantan* (junior).
824. Montaigne (Michael de), philosopher. In plaster, by *De*
seine.
825. La Rochefoucault (François de), cardinal, chief almoner
France. In plaster.
826. Bérulle (Pierre de), cardinal. In plaster.
827. Peyresc (Nicholas-Pierre, Fabri, lord of), counsellor of th
parliament of Florence. By *Francin*, copied from *Ca*
fieri.
828. Descartes (René), philosopher and mathematician. In plaste
829. Poussin (Nicholas), painter. In marble.
830. Arnauld (Antoine), theologian. In plaster.
831. Claude Lorraine (Claudio Gellée, called), painter. In marbl
by *Masson.*
832. Tournefort (Joseph Pitton de), botanist. In plaster.
833. Montesquieu (Charles Secondat, baron de), master of the rol
at the parliament of Bordeaux (autor of the Spirit of th
Laws, of the greatness and decline of the Romans). I
marble, by *Clodion.*

ARCADES TOWARDS THE SOUTH N° 18 (BUSTS AND STATUES)

(Plan 1)

834. Montaigne (Michel de). In plaster, by *Lanno.*
835. Malherbe (François de), pact. In plaster, by *Dantan* (senior

6. Descartes (René). In plaster, by *Pajou.*
7. Poussin (Nicholas). In plaster, by *Aug. Dumont.*
8. Bignon (Jérôme), general advocate in the parliament of Paris. In plaster, by *Girardon.*
9. Seguier (Pierre), chancellor of France. In plaster.
0. Pascal (Blaise), geometrician and philosopher. In plaster.
0 *bis*. Pascal (Blaise), geometrician. In plaster, by *J. Cavelier.*
1. Lamoignou (Williams de), first president of the parliament of Paris. In plaster, by *Girardon.*
2. Corneille (Pierre), tragic poet. In plaster, by *Laitié.*
3. Molière (Jean-Baptiste Poquelin). In plaster, by *Duret.*
4. Racine (Jean). tragic poet. In plaster, by *Lemaire.*
5. Lafontaine (Jean de), poet and fabulist. In plaster, by *Seurre* (senior).
6. Régis (Pierre-Sylvain de), philosopher. In marble.
7. Lenain de Tillemont (Louis-Sebastien), historian. In plaster.
8. Dumolinet (Claude), antiquarian. In plaster.
9. D'Aguesseau (Henry-François), chancellor of France. In plaster.

VESTIBULE N° 19 (STATUES AND BUSTS)

(Plan 1)

50. Fontenelle (Bernard le Bovier de), a writer and a scholar. In marble.
51. Montesqueu. In plaster, by *Nanteuil.*
52. Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet de). In marble, by *Houdon*
53. Voltaire. In plaster, by *Houdon.*
54. Rousseau (Jean-Jacques). In marble, by *Boyer.*
55. Diderot (Denis), philosopher. In marble, by *Houdon.*
56. Raynal (Guillaume-Thomas-François), writer (author of the history of the Indies). Marble, by *Espercieux.*
57. D'Alembert (Jean le Rond), geometrician and writer. Marble, by *Francin.*
58. Helvétius (Claude-Adrien), philosopher. In plaster.
59. Courtenvaux (César le Tellier, marquess of). In plaster.
60. Buffon (Georges-Louis Leclerc, marquess of), naturalist and writer.
61. Abbey de l'Epée (Charles-Michael), founder of the institution for the deaf and dumb. In plaster, by *Michaut.*
62. Pingré (Alexandre-Gui), astronomer. In plaster, by *Caffieri.*
63. Perronet (Jean-Rodolphe), engineer and architect (designed the bridges Louis XVI and de Neuilly). In plaster, by *Masson.*
64. Soufflot (Jean-Jacques), architect (the Pantheon was constructed from his design). In marble, by *Dantan* (junior).

865. Wailly (Charles de), architect, In plaster, by *Pajou.*
866. Chaptal (Jean-Antoine count), chemist. In plaster, by *Rolan*

VESTIBULE N° 2 (STATUES AND BUSTS)

(Plan 1)

867. Henry IV. In plaster, by *Francheville.*
868. Ormesson (Olivier Lefèvre, lord of), president of the chambe In plaster, by *Paul Ponce.*
869. Vic (Dominique de), vice-admiral of France. In plaster.
870. Fréminot (Martin), first painter to the king Henry IV. In plaste by *Francheville.*
871. Elbenne (Thomas d'), the king's secretary. In marble.
872. Briçonnet (a member of the family of). In marble.
873. Briçonnet (d°). In marble.
874. Briçonnet (d°), in marble. These busts were placed in the famil chapel, couvent of the Cordeliers at Paris.

SALL OF THE ADMIRALS (PICTURES)

(Plan 1)

A part of the sall formerly called sall of the guards.

(The portraits not bearing the artist's name are paintings of the xviii° century.)

875. Varenne (Florent de), admiral in 1270.
876. Coucy (Enguerrand de), in 1285.
877. Montmorency (Mattheu IV, lord of), in 1295.
878. Harcourt (Jean II, sire of), in 1295.
879. Torcy (Othon de), in 1295.
880. Benoit (Zacharie) Genoese, in 1284.
881. Grimaldi (René de Grimault or), in 1302.
882. Chepoy (Thibaut sire of), or de Cépoy in 1306.
883. Béranger Blanc, in 1315.
884. Tristan (Gentian), under the reign of Phillip the Hands ome in 1324.
885. Miège (Pierre), in 1326.
886. Chepoy (Jean II, lord of), in 1334.
887. Quiéret (Hugues), in 1336.
888. Doria (Aithon), lived under the reign of Phillip of Valois, i 1341.
889. Beuche or Behuchet (Nicholas, in 1339.
890. Espagne (Luigi della Cerda di), under Phillip of Valois, i 1341.
91. Flotte (Pierre), called Floton de Revel, in 1345.

2. Nanteuil (Brother Jean of), belonging to the order of Jerusalem.
3. Quieret (Enguerrand), in 1357.
4. Mentenay (Enguerrnad de), in 1359.
5. La Heuse (Jean de), called le Baudran, in 1359.
6. Perilleux (François de), under the reign of Charles V, in 1368.
7. Narbonne (Aimery or Amaury X, viscount of), in 1369.
8. Vienne (Jean de), in 1373.
9. Trie (Bernard de), under the reign of Charles IV, 1394.
0. Breban (Pierre de), called Clignet, one of the seven French knights who fought and conquered seven english knights, close to Bordeaux, admiral in 1405.
1. Dampierre (Jacques de Chatillon, sire of), in 1408.
2. Braquemont (Robert de), called Robinet, in 1417.
3. Poix (Jeannet de), in 1415.
4. Brecourt (Charles de), called de Lens, in 1418.
5. Beauvoir (Georges de), or of Chastellux, in 1420.
6. Culant (Louis, lord of), towards 1422.
7. Lohéac (André de Montfort, de Laval, lord of), dubbed a knight at twelve years of age, admiral in 1437.
8. Coëtivy (Prégent VII, lord of), under the reign of Charles VII, in 1439.
9. Rueil (Jean sire of), in 1450.
0. Montauban (Jean, sire of), under the reign of Louis XI, in 1461.
1. Bourbon (Louis, natural son of), in 1466.
2. Graville (Louis Malet, sire of), in 1486.
3. Amboise (Charles d'), lord of Chaumont, under Louis XII, in 1508.
4. Bonnivet (Guillaume Gouffier, lord of), was at present at the battle of the Spurs, admiral in 1517.
5. Chabot (Philippe), count of Charny and of Buzançois, lord of Biron, in 1526.
6. Annebaut (Claude d'), baron of Retz, in 1542.
7. Coligny (Gaspard, count of), lord of Châtillon, murdered in the day of the St-Bartholomeus, admiral in 1552.
8. Villars (Honorat of Savoy, marquess of), in 1569.
9. Mayenne (Charles de Lorraine, duke of), chief of the Ligue, admiral in 1598.
0. Joyeuse (Anne of), in 1582.
1. Epernon (Jean-Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, duke of), under the reigns of Henry III, Henry IV, Louis XIII, admiral in 1587.
2. Nangis (Antoine de Brichanteau, marquess of), in 1589.
3. La Valette (Bernard de Nogaret, lord of), in 1589.

924. Biron (Charles de Gontaut, duke of), in 1596.
925. Villars (André-Baptiste de Brancas, lord of), in 1594.
926. Damville (Charles de Montmorency, duke of), in 1596.
927. Montmorency (Henry II, duke of), admiral in 1612, decapitat at Toulouse, by order of Richelieu.
928. Richelieu (Armand-Jean du Plessis, cardinal of), in 161 general superintendant of navigation.
929. Maillé (Armand de), duke of Brézé, in 1642.
930. Anne of Austria, queen of France; during her regen (minority of Louis XIV) she exercised the function grand-master of navigation, p. by *Steuben*.
931. Vendôme (César, duke of) and of Beaufort, natural soa Henry IV and Gabrielle d'Estrées, admiral in 1650.
932. Beaufort (François de Vendôme, duke of), in 1650.
933. Vermandois (Louis de Bourbon, count of), natural son Louis XIV and Mademoiselle de La Vallière, admir in 1669.
934. Toulouse (Louis-Alexandre de Bourbon, count of), legitimat son of Louis XIV and of madame de Montespan, admir in 1683.
935. Penthièvre (Louis-Jean-Marie de Bourbon, duke of), in 173 by *Jean Charpentier*.
936. Murat (Joachim), grand-admiral, in 1805, by *Ch. Lefebvr* copied from *Gérard*.
937. Angoulême (Louis-Antoine d'Artois, count of), eldest son Charles X, in 1814, by *Ch. Lefebvre*, copied fro Lawrence.

SALL OF THE CONSTABLES N° 22 (PICTURES)

(Plan 1)

Formerly the bed-chamber of the duke of Berry, grand son of Louis XI

938. Montmorency (Alberic of), constable in 1156, by *Lavaudan*.
939. Montmorency (Mathieu II, of), called the great, in 1214, b *Lagardon*.
940. Montfort (Amaury VI, count of), in 1230, by *Henry Scheffer*
941. Châtillon (Gaucher II, lord of), in 1286, by Monvoisin.
942. Espagne (Charles of Castille or della Cerda, called of), in 134 by *Aug. Couder*.
943. La Marche (Jacques of Bourbon, count of), in 1354, b *Blondel*.
944. Brienne (Gauthier of), duke of Athens, in 1536, by *Rubio*.
945. Du Guesclin (Bertrand), 1370, by *Féron*.
946. Clisson (Olivier, sire of), 1380, by *E. de Lansac*.
947. Eu (Philippe of Artois, count of), 1392, by *Mauzaisse*.

8. Sancerre (Louis de Champagne, count of), 1397, by *Ziegler*.
9. Buchan (Jean Stuart, count of), 1424, by *Blondel*.
0. Richemont (Artus de Bretagne, count of), 1435, by *Xavier Dupré*.
1. Saint-Pol (Louis de Luxembourg, count of), 1465, by *Steuben*.
2. Bourbon (Jean II, duke of). 1483, by *Lagardon*.
3. Bourbon (Charles III, duke of), called constable of Bourbon, 1515, by *Gaillot*.
4. Montmorency (Anne of), 1538, by *Amiel*.
5. Montmorency (Henri 1er, duke of). 1593, by *J. Etex*.
6. Luynes (Charles-d'Albert, duke of), 1621, by *Robert-Fleury*.
7. Lesdiguières (François de Bonne, duke of), 1622, by *Robert-Fleury*.

FIRST SALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 23

(Plan 1)

In the first place, sall belonging to the guards of the Dauphin; afterds the study of the Dauphiness.

8. Argentan (Henri-Clément II, lord of), and of Metz, marshal of France, painted by *Couder*.
9. Montmorency (Charles, sire of), 1344, by *Blondel*.
0. Boucicault (Jean le Meingre, called), 1391, by *Picot*.
1. Beauvoir (Claude de), sire of Chastellux, 1418, by *Henri Scheffer*.
2. Raiz (Gilles de Laval, sire of), 1429, condemned to death on account of his crimes, he was hanged and burnt at Nantes, 1440, by *Féron*.
3. Lohéac (André de Montfort de Laval, lord of), 1339, by *Féron*.
4. Xaintrailles (Jean, called Poton, lord of), 1454, by *Monvoisin*.
5. Gyé (Pierre de Rohan, lord of), 1476, by *Monvoisin*.
6. Des Querdes (Philippe de Crevecœur, lord of), 1483, by *Eug. Devéria*.
7. Trivulce (Jean-Jacques), 1499, by *Monvoisin*.
8. Lautrec (Odet de Foix, lord of), 1511, by *Trézel*.
9. La Palice (Jacques de Chabannes, lord of), 1515, by *E. de Lansac*.
0. Lescun (Thomas de Foix, lord of), 1518, by Ziegler.
1. La Marck (Robert de) lord of Fleuranges, 1526, by *Picot*.
2. Trivulce (Théodore), 1526, by *Rouget*.
3. Annebaut (Claude of), 1538, by *A. Brune*.
4. Brissac (Charles de Cossé, count of), 1558, by *Eug. Devéria*.

SECOND SALL OF THE MARSHALS No 24

(Plan 1)

Part of the suite of rooms belonging to the duchess of Berry, unde Louis XIV; bed-chamber of the Dauphiness, under Louis XV.

975. Rieux (Jean, sire of), marshal of France, 1397, painted b *Couder.*
976. Rochefort (Pierre de Rieux, called of), 1417, by *Pauli Guérin.*
977. Gamaches (Joachim-Renault, lord of), 1461, by *Blondel.*
978. Baudricourt (Jean, lord of), 1486, by *Debacq.*
979. Montmorency (François, duke of), 1559, by *Dejuinne.*
980. Tavannes (Gaspard de Saulx, lord of), 1570, by *Tassaert.*
981. Montluc (Blaise de Montesquieu-Lasseran-Massencôme, lor of), 1594, by *H. Scheffer.*
982. Biron (Armand de Gontaut, baron of), 1577, by *Robert Fleury.*
983. Bouillon (Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, count of), 1592, b *Blondel.*
984. Biron (Charles de Gontaut, duke of), 1594, by *Gallait.*
985. Brissac (Charles de Cossé II, duke of), 1594, by *J. Alaux.*
986. Créquy (Charles de Blanchefort, duke of), 1621, by *Tas saert.*
987. La Force (Jacques-Nompar de Caumont, duke of), 1622, b *Picot.*
988. Bassompierre (François, baron de), 1622, by *J. Alaux.*
989. Montmorency (Henri II, duke of), 1630, by *Picot.*
990. Toiras (Jean du Caylar, of Saint-Bonnet, marquess of), 163(by *H. Scheffer.*
991. Sully (Maximilien de Béthune, duke of), marquess of Rosny 1634, by *Norblin.*
992. Schomberg (Charles de), 1637, by *Rouillard.*

THIRD SALL OF THE MARSHALS No 25

(Plan 1)

Under Louis XIV, was the bed-chamber of the Dauphin, afterwards bed chamber of the Regent.

993. Aubigny (Robert-Huart, lord of), marshal of France, 1554.
994. Montejan (René, lord of), 1538, by *Aug. Couder.*
995. La Meilleraye (Charles de la Porte, duke of), 1639, by *Mau zaisse.*
996. Guébriant (Jean-Baptiste, count of), 1642, by *Rouget.*

La Mothe-Houdancourt (Philippe de), duke of Cardonne, 1642, by *Blondel*.
L'Hôpital (François de), lord of Hallier 1643, by *Rouget*.
Turenne (Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscount of), 1635, by *Mauzaisse*.
Gassion (Jean, count of), 1643, by *Alaux*.
Choiseul (César, duke of), count du Plessis-Praslin, 1645, by *Saint-Evre*.

FOURTH SALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 26

(Plan 1)

1755, *was the study and library of the Dauphin, son of Louis XV.*
Rantzau (Josias, count of).

And Mars left him, nothing but his heart!

(Last verse of his epitaph, by Beys), marshal of France, 1645, by *Alaux*.

FIFTH SALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 27

(Plan 1)

as formerly the study of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV; it was in this that on monday 13th of August 1722, marshal Villeroy was arrested by are, captain of the guards of the Regent, the duke of Orleans.

Melphes (Jean Caraccioli, prince of), marshal of France, 1554, painted by *A. Couder*.
Saint-André (Jacques d'Albon, lord of), 1547, by *Delorme*.
Strozzi (Pierre), 1554, by *Rouget*.
Thermes (Paul de la Barthe, lord of), 1558, by *Brune*.
Vieilleville (François de Scepeaux, lord of), 1562, by *Sotta*.
Bourdillon (Imbert de la Platrière, lord of), 1564, by *Blondel*.
Cossé (Arthus of), 1567, by *Raverat*.
Retz (Albert de Gondi, duke of), 1573, by *Lecurieux*.
Bellegarde (Roger de Saint-Lary, lord of), 1574, by *Langlois*
Matignon (Jacques de Goyon, sire of), 1579, by *Langlois*.
Aumont (Jean d') 1579, by *Bilfeld*.
Villeroy (Nicolas de Neufville, duke of), 1646, by *Robert Fleury*.
Estampes (Jacques d'), marquess of la Ferté-Imbault, 1651, by *Lugardon*.
Hocquincourt (Charles de Mouchy, marquess of), 1651 by *Caminade*.
Clérembault (Philippe de), count of Palluan, 1652, by *Aug. Couder*

1018. Albret(Cesar-Phébus d') count of Miossens, 1652, by *M zaisse.*
1019. Fabert (Abraham, marquess of), 1658, by *Schnetz*

SIXTH SALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 28

1020. Balagny (Jean de Montluc, lord of), marshal of France, 1 painted by *Wéber.*
1021. Lavardin (Jean de Beaumanoir, marquess of), 1586, by *M voisin.*
1022. Joyeuse (Henri, duke of) 1596, by *E. Goyet.*
1023. Bois-Dauphin (Urbain Montmorency-Laval, marquess 1597, by *Mauzaisse.*
1024. Ornano (Alphonse Corse, called), 1588, by *Quecq.*
1025. Fervaques (Guillaume de Hautemer, lord of), 1597, by *dreux.*
1026. Ancre (Concino Concini, marquess of), 1613, killed by try; his wife condemned to death as a witch, was bu on the 8th July 1617, by *Lecoq.*
1027. Souvré (Gilles of), marquess of Courtenvaux, 1614, by *Ch selat Saint-Ange.*
1028. Roquelaure (Antoine, lord of), 1614, by *Paulin Guérin.*
1029. Thémines (Pons de Lauzières, marquess of), 1616, by *M zaisse.*
1030. Vitry (Nicolas de L'Hôpital, duke of), 1617; *French sch*
1031. Praslin (Charles de Choiseul, marquess of), 1619, by *Fér*
1032. Saint-Céran (Jean-François de la Guiche, lord of), 1619, *Debacq.*
1033. Chaulnes (Honoré d'Albret, duke of), 1621, by *Lecoq.*
1034. Aubeterre (François d'Esparbès de Lussan, viscount 1620, by mademoiselle *Clotilde Gérard.*
1035. Châtillon (Gaspard de Coligny III, duke of), 1622, by *Pa Guérin.*
1036. Castelnau (Jacques, marquess of), 1658, by *Decaisne*
1037. Créquy (François de Blanchefort, marquess of), 1668, *Decaisne.*
1038. Humières (Louis de Crevant, duke of), 1668, by *Mauzais*
1039. Schomberg (Frédéric-Armand, count of), 1675, *Fre school.*
1040. La Feuillade (François d'Aubusson, duke of), 1675, by *dreux-Dorcy.*
1041. Luxembourg (François-Henri de Montmorency, duke 1675, by *Wachsmutl.*
1042. Lorges (Guy-Aldonce de Durfort, duke of), 1693, by *Blond*
1043. Villeroy (François de Neufville, duke of), 1693, by *Camina*
1044. Boufflers (Louis-Frauçois, duke of), 1693, by *Aug. Coud*

. Tourville (Anne Hilarion de Costentin, count of), 1698, by *Eug. Delacroix.*
. Estrées (Victor-Marie, duke of), 1703, by *Decaisne.*

SEVENTH SALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 29

(Plan 1)

. Schomberg (Henri de), count of Nanteuil, 1625, painted by *Rouget.*
. Estrées (François-Annibal, duke of), 1625, by *J.-M. Langlois.*
. Saint-Luc (Timoléon d'Epinay, lord of), 1629, by *Rouget.*
. Marillac (Louis de), 1629, by mademoiselle *Coigniet.*
. Effiat (Antoine Coiffier, called Ruzé, marquess of), 1632, by *Gigoux.*
. Brézé (Urbain de Maillé, marquess of), 1632, by *J.-M. Langlois.*
. Gramont (Antoine III, duke of), 1641, by madame *Rochard.*
. Aumont (Antoine, duke of), by *Mauzaisse.*
. Noailles (Anne-Jules, duke of), 1693, by *Monvoisin.*
. Catinat (Nicolas de), lord of Saint-Gratien, 1693, by *Jollivet.*
. Villars (Louis-Hector-Claude, duke of), 1702, by *Pierre Franque,*
. Chamilly (Noël-Bouton, marquess of), 1703, by *Heim.*
. Vauban (Sébastien, le Prestre, lord of), 1703, by *Larivière.*
. Montrevel (Nicolas-Auguste, de la Baume, marquess of), 1703, by *Saint-Evre.*
. Harcourt (Henry, duke of), 1703, by *Schnetz.*
. Berwick (Jacques de Fitz-James, duke of), 1706, by *Champmartin.*
. Matignon (Charles-Auguste de Goyon, count of), 1708, by *Schnetz.*

GALERY LOUIS XIII N° 30

(Plan 1)

s vestibule, which is under the Galery of Mirrors, communicated former- the right with the bath-room, and on the left with the appartment of the in. The piers are decorated by MM. Alaux, Lafaye and H. Lecomte.

. Louis XIII, statue in plaster.
. Anne of Austria, statue in plaster.
. Battle of Rocroy, 1643, by *Schnetz.*
. Entry of Louis XIV into Dunkerque, 1641, by *Mathieu.*
. Intervieuw between Louis XIV and Philippe IV, in the island of the Pheasants, 1660, by *Mathieu,* copied from Lebrun.

1069. Louis XIV receives at the Louvres, the apology, ma
the name of Philippe IV by the count of Fuentes,
copied from Lebrun.
1070. Louis XIV receives at Fontainebleau, the apology,
in the name of the pope Alexander VII, by cardinal C
1644, by *Ziegler*.
1071. Surrender of the citadel of Cambrai, 1677, by *Mauzaiss*
pied from Van der Meulen.

EIGHTH SALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 31

(Plan 1)

Formerly this hall was called the bath closet, and formed, with others the suite called the bath appartment.

1072. La Ferté (Henri de Senneterre, duke of), marshal of Fr
1681, by *Heim*.
1073. Schulemberg (Jean de, count of Mondejeu), 1658, by *H*
1074. Bellefonds (Bernardin-Gigault, marquess of), 1668, by *A*
lard.
1075. Estrade (Godfrey, count of), 1675), by *Heim*.
1076. Navailles (Philippe de Montault, duke of), 1675, by Mur
1077. Duras (Jacques-Henri, de Durfort, duke of), 1675, by
dame *Juillerat*.
1078. Vivonne-Mortemart (Louis-Victor de Rochechouart,
of), 1675, by *Graincourt*.
1079. Médavy (Jacques-Léon Rouxel, count of), 1724, by *J*
zaisse.
1080. Puységur (Jean-François de Chastenet, marquess of),
by *Latil*.
1081. Asfeld (Claude-François-Bidal, marquess of), 1744, by *S*
pin.
1082. Noailles (Adrien-Maurice, duke of), 1734, by *Féron*.
1083. Coigny (François de Franquetot, duke of), 1734, by *P*
Guérin.
1084. Maillebois (Jean-Baptiste-François Desmaretz, marques
1741, by *Caminade*.
1085. Belle-Isle (Louis-Charles-Auguste Fouquet, duke of),
by *Nivalon*.
1086. Saxe (Arminius-Maurice, count of), 1744, by *Aug. Coud*
1087. Lowendahl (Ulric-Frédéric-Woldemar, count of), 1747
Aug. Couder.

NINTH HALL OF THE MARSHALS Nº 32

(Plan 1.)

This salle was formerly called the bath-room.

8. Choiseul (Claude, count of), marshal of France, 1693, by madame *Haudebourt.*
9. Tourville (Anne-Hilarion de Costentin, count of), 1693, by *Graincourt.*
0. Chateauregnaud (François-Louis Rousselet, marquess of), 1503, by *Graincourt.*
1. Tallard (Camille d'Hostun, count of), duke of Hostun, 1703, by madame *Cordellier-Delanoue.*
2. Bezons (Jacques Bazin, count of), 1709.
3. Montesquieu (Pierre de), count of Artagnan, 1709, by madame *Rochard.*
4. Richelieu (Louis-François-Armand de Vignerot-du-Plessis, duke of), 1748, by *Aug. Couder.*
5. Biron (Louis-Antoine de Gontaut, duke of), 1757, by *Court.*
6. Estrées (Louis-Charles-César Le Tellier, count of), marquess of Louvois and of Courtenvaux, 1757, by *Caminade.*
7. Contades (Louis-Georges-Erasme, marquess of), 1758, by *Gosse.*
8. Soubise (Charles de Rohan, prince of), 1758, *French School.*
9. Broglie (Victor-François, duke of), 1759, by *Caminade.*
0. Du Muy (Louis-Nicolas-Victor de Félix d'Olières, count of), 1755, *French School.*
1. Castries (Charles-Eugène-Gabriel de la Croix, marquess of), 1783, by *Joseph Boze.*
2. Segur (Philippe-Henry, marquess of), 1783, by *François Dubois.*
3. Vaux (Noël de Jourda, count of), 1783, by *Caminade.*

TENTH HALL OF THE MARSHALS Nº 33

(Plan 1)

This salle was formerly called the bath-room.

4. Broglie (Victor-Maurice, count of), marshal of France, 1724, by *Rauch.*
5. Aubusson (Louis d'), duke of la Feuillade, 1724, *Bilfeldt.*
6. Gramont (Antoine IV, duke of), 1724, by *Graincourt.*
7. Coëtlogon (Alain-Emmanuel, marquess of), 1780, by *Graincourt.*
8. Broglie (François-Marie, duke of), by madame *Haudebourt.*

1109. Brancas (Louis de Brancas de Forcalquier, called marque of), 1741, by *Gallait*.
1110. Choiseul-Stainville (Jacques-Philippe, duke of), 1783, *Vauchelet*.
1111. Luckner (Nicolas, baron of), 1791, by *Couder*.
1112. Rochambeau (Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, count o 1791, by *Larivière*.
1113. Berthier (Louis-Alexandre), prince of Neuchâtel and of W gram, 1804, by *Pajou*.
1114. Murat (Joachim), grand-duke of Clèves and of Berg, 18 by *Gérard*.
1115. Moncey (Bon-Adrien-Jannot of), duke of Conegliano, 18 by *B. Walbonne*.

ELEVENTH HALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 34

(Plan 1)

The salle was formerly called the salle of Diane.

1116. Balincourt (Claude-Guillaume Testu, marquess of), mars of France, 1746, by *Caminade*.
1117. La Fare (Philippe-Charles, marquess of), 1746, by *Serr*
1118. Clermont-Tonnerre (Gaspard, duke of), 1749, by *Amiel*
1119. Latour-Maubourg (Jean-Hector de Fay, marquess of), 17 by *Paulin Guérin*.
1120. Mirepoix (Gaston-Charles-Pierre de Levis, duke of), 17 by madame *Haudebourt*.
1121. Berchény (Ladislas-Ignace, count of), 1121, by *Latil*.
1122. Lorges (Guy-Michel de Durfort, duke of), 1768, by mada *Haudebourt*.
1123. Armentières (Louis de Brienne de Conflans, marquess 1768, by *Rouget*.
1124. Brissac (Jean-Paul-Timoléon de Cossé, duke of), 1763, *Gallait*.
1125. Harcourt (Anne-Pierre, duke of) 1755, by *Schnetz*.
1126. Noailles (Louis, duke of) and of Ayen, 1755, by *Bruyère*
1127. Jourdan (Jean-Baptiste, count), 1804, by *Carpentier*.
1128. Masséna (André), duke of Rivoli, prince of Essling, 18 by *Fontaine*, from Gros.
1129. Augereau (Charles-Pierre-François), duke of Castiglio 1804, by *Robert Lefèvre*.
1130. Bernadotte (Jean-Baptiste-Jules), prince of Ponte-Corvo, k of Sweden, 1805, by *Vinchon*.
1131. Soult (Jean de Dieu), duke of Dalmatie, 1804, by *Rudde*
1132. Brune (Guillaume-Marie-Anne, count of), 1804, by *Bata*
1133. Lannes (Jean), duke of Montebello, 1804, by *Perrin*.

. Mortier (Edouard-Adolphe-Casimir-Joseph), duke of Trévise, 1804, by *Ponce Camus*.
. Ney (Michel), duke d'Elchingen, prince of Moskwa, 1805, by *Bataille*.
. Davoust (Louis-Nicolas), duke of Auerstaedt, prince d'Eckmulh, by *Marzocchi*.
. Bessières (Jean-Baptiste), duke of Istria, 1804, by *Hédouin* copied from *Riesner*.
. Kellerman (François-Christophe), duke of Valmy, 1804, by *Ansiaux*.
. Lefebvre (François-Joseph), duke of Dantzick, 1804, by *Henncquin*.
. Perignon (Dominique-Catherine, marquess of), 1804 by *Hennequin*
. Serrurier (Jean-Mathieu-Philibert, count), 1804, by *Laneuville*.

TWELTH HALL OF THE MARSHALS N° 35

(Plan 1)

. Nicolaï (Antoine-Chrétien, knight of), marshal of France, 1775, by *François Dubois*.
. Fitz-James (Charles, duke of), 1775, by madame *Haudebourt*.
. Mouchy (Philippe de Noailles, duke of), 1775, by *Caminade*.
. Duras (Emmanuel-Félicité de Durfort, duke of), 1775, by *Albrier*.
. Montmorency-Laval (Guy-André-Pierre, duke of), 1783, by *Ansiaux*.
. Beauvau-Craon (Charles-Just, prince of), 1783, by madame *Bruyères*.
. Mailly (Joseph-Augustin, count of), 1783, by *Schnetz*.
. Aubeterre (Joseph-Henri Bouchard d'Esparbès de Lussan, marquess of), 1783, by *Jouy*.
. Croy (Emmanuel de Croy-Solre, duke of), 1783, by *Vauchelet*.
. Lévis (François-Gaston, duke of), 1783, by madame *Haudebourt*.
. Estaing (Charles-Henri-Théodat, count of), by *Pierre Franque*.
. Orléans (Louis-Philippe-Joseph, duke of), 1791, by *Larivière*.
. Du Chaffault (Louis-Charles de Rezay, count), 1794, by *Marlet*.
. Bellune (Claude-Victor Perrin, duke of), 1807, by *Gros*.
. Macdonald (Etienne-Jacques-Joseph-Alexandre), duke of Tarente, 1809, by *Rouillard*.

1157. Oudinot (Nicolas-Charles), duke of Reggio, 1809, by *Rob Lefebvre.*
1158. Marmont (Auguste-Frédéric-Louis Viesse de), duke of R guse, 1809, by *Paul Guérin.*
1159. Suchet (Louis-Gabriel), duke of Albuféra, 1811, by *Pa Guérin.*
1160. Gouvion-Saint-Cyr (Laurent, marquess), 1811, by *Horc Vernet.*
1161. Poniatowski (Joseph-Antoine, prince), 1813, by *Vauchel*
1162. Coigny (Marie-Henri-François de Franquetot, duke of) 18 by *Rouget.*
1163. Bournonville (Pierre de Biel, marquess of), 1816, by *Ratti*
1164. Clarke (Henri-Jacques-Guillaume), count of Hunebourg, du of Feltre, 1816, by *Descamps.*
1165. Vioménil (Joseph-Hyacinthe du Houx, marquess of), 1816, *Delaval.*
1166. Lauriston (Jacques-Alexandre-Bernard Law, marquess 1823, by Mademoiselle *Godefroid.*
1167. Molitor (Gabriel-Jean-Joseph, count), 1823, by *Horace V net.*
1168. Maison (Nicolas-Joseph, marquess), 1829, by *Léon Cogni*
1169. Duperré (Victor-Guy, baron) 1830, by *Court.*

THIRTEENTH HALL OF THE MARSHALS Nº 36

(Plan 1)

This salle with others formed a suite of rooms, which was occupied, un different reigns, by illustrious personages. It was the bed-chamber of dame de Pompadour.

1170. Hohenlohe (Louis-Aloyse-Joachim-François-Xavier-Anto of) prince de Hohenlohe-Waldembourg-Barteinstein, m shal of France, 1827, by *Rouget.*
1171. Gerard (Maurice-Étienne, count), 1831, by *Larivière.*
1172. Clausel (Bertrand, count), 1831, by *Ary Scheffer.*
1173. Lobau (Georges Mouton count of), 1831, by *Ary Scheffer.*
1174. Truguet (Laurent-Jean-François, count), 1831, by *Pau Guérin.*
1175. Grouchy (Emmanuel, marquess of), 1845, by *Rouillard.*
1176. Valée (Sylvain-Charles, count), 1837, by *Court.*
1177. Sébastiani (François-Horace, count), 1840, by *Wint halter.*
1178. Roussin (Albin-Reine, baron), 1840, by *Larivière.*
1179. Drouet (Jean-Baptiste), count of Erlon, 1843, par *La vière.*
1180. Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (Thomas-Robert), duke of Is 1843, by *Larivière.*

1. Reille (Honoré-Charles-Michel-Joseph, count), 1847, by *Larivière.*
2. Dode de la Brunerie (Guillaume, viscount), 1847, by *Larivière.*
3. Mackau (Ange-René-Armand, baron of), 1847, by *Larivière.*

FOURTEENTH HALL OF THE MARSHALS Nº 37

(Plan 1)

4. Exelmans (Remy-Joseph-Isidore, count), marshal of France, 10 march, 1851, by *Larivière.*
5. Harispe (Jean-Isidore, count), 1851, by *Richard.*
6. Vaillant (Jean-Baptiste-Philibert), 1851, by *Emile Bin.*
7. Magnan (Bernard-Pierre), 1852, by *Larivière.*
8. Castellane (Esprit-Victor-Elisabeth-Boniface, count of), 1852, by *Emile Bin.*
9. Baraguay-d'Hilliers (Achille), 1854, by *Larivière.*
10. Baudin (Charles), 1854, by *Landelle.*
11. Parceval-Deschênes (Alexandre-Ferdinand), 1814, by *Larivière.*
12. Hamelin (Ferdinand-Alphonse), 1854, by *Eugène Giraud.*
13. Bruat (Armand-Joseph), 1855, by *Eugène Giraud.*

HALL OF CELEBRATED WARRIORS Nº 38

(Plan 1)

his salle was durind a part of the reign of Louis XIV, the staircase-sa- of the king and of the ambassadors, and was afterwards the guard room he provost.

14. Philippe de France (Monsieur), duke of Orléans, painted by *Naigeon.*
15. Duquesne (Abraham, marquess), lieutenant général of the fleet, by *Graincourt.*
16. Bart (Jean), commander of a squadron, by *Graincourt.*
17. Vendôme (Louis-Joseph, duke of), by *Murat.*
18. Dugay-Trouin (René), lieutenant-général of the fleet, by *Graincourt.*
19. Chevet (François de), lieutenant-général of the king's armies, by *Larivière.*
20. Conti (Louis-François de Bourbon, prince de), by *Franque.*
21. Suffren (Pierre-André de Suffren de Saint-Tropez, called the bailiff of), bailiff to the order of Malte, vice-admiral, painted by *Latil.*
22. Du Teil (Jean-Pierre, baron), lieutenant-général, of the king's armies, by *A. deJaubert.*

1203. La Fayette (Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert Mothie marquess of), by *H. Scheffer.*
1204. Dumouriez (Charles-François), commander in chief of armies of the north, by *Rouillard.*
1205. Biron (Armand-Louis de Gontaut, duke of) commander chief of the army of the Rhine, by Mademoiselle *Reve* copied from *Rouget.*
1206. Custines (Adam-Philippe, count of) commander in ch of the armies of the Rhine and of the North, by Mad moiselle *Philippain.*
1207. Dampierre (Auguste-Marie-Henri Picot, count of), comman in chief of the army of the North, by *Philippoteaux.*
1208. Houchard (Jean-Nicolas), commander in chief of the arm of the Rhine and of the Moselle, by *Rouget.*
1209. Dugommier (Jacques-Christophe-Coquille), commander chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, by *Rouget.*
1210. Dagobert-Fontenelle (Luc-Simon-Auguste), chief of divisio by *Maurin.*
1211. Aubert du Baget (Jean-Baptiste-Annibal), commander chief of the army of the coasts of Cherbourg, by *Pau Guérin.*
1212. Marceau (François-Séverin), commander in chief of the arr of Western, by *Bouchot.*
1213. Joubert (Barthélemy-Catherine), commander in chief of t army of Italy, by *Bouchot.*
1214. Hoche (Lazare-Louis), commander in chief of the army the West and of the Sambre-et-Meuse, by *Ary Scheffer.*
1215. Kléber (Jean-Baptiste), commander in chief of the army the East, by *Ansiaux.*
1216. Desaix (Louis-Charles-Antoine), chief of division, by *Ste ben.*
1217. Leclerc (Charles-Emmanuel), commander in chief of the arr of Saint-Domingue, by *Vinchon.*
1218. Hatry (Jacques-Maurice) commander in chief of the army Hollande, by *de Schwitter.*
1219. Pichegru (Jean-Charles), commander in chief of the arm of the North and of the Rhine-et-Moselle, by *Steuben.*
1220. Moreau (Jean-Victor), commander in chief of the army the Rhine, by *Barbier-Walbonne.*
1221. Du Teil (Jean-Chevalier), lieutenant-général, by *Massy.*
1222. Beauharnais (Eugène de), vice-roi of Italy, by *H. Scheffe*
1223. Lasalle (Antoine-Louis-Charles, count of), chief of divisio by *Boyer,* copied from *Gros.*
1224. Junot (Jean-Andoche), duke of Abrantès, commander in ch of the army of Portugal, by *Raverat.*

5. La Touche-Tréville (Louis-René-Madeleine Levassor de), vice-admiral, by *Paulin Guérin*.
6. Villaret de Joyeuse (Louis-Thomas), vice-admiral, by *Paulin Guérin*.
7. Bruix (Eustache), vice-admiral, by *Paulin Guérin*.
8. Lecourbe (Claude-Jacques), chief of division, by *Vauchelet*.
9. Rapp (Jean, count), chief of division, by *Cibot*.
0. Reynier (Jean-Louis-Ebenezer, count), chief of division, by *Philippoteaux*.
1. Vandamme (Dominique-Joseph-René), count of Unebourg, lieutenant-général by *Rouillard*.
2. Hedouville (Gabrielle-Marie Théodore-Joseph, count of), lieutenant-général, by *Guérin*.
3. Klein (Louis-Antoine-Dominique, count), lieutenant-général, by Madame *Varcollier*.

NSEROUTH WING (lower story)

GALLERY N° 1

(Not indicated in the plan)

his gallery, like the gallery n° 17 of the northern wing, contains one dred busts, statues or mausoleums of celebrated personages, who for the t part have figured in the pictures of which we give an historical notice. abstain from repeating them here.

VESTIBULE N° 2

4. Condé (Louis de Bourbon 1, prince of), statue in plaster, by *A. Dumont*.
4 *bis*. Condé (Henri de Bourbon II, prince of), grand master and of France, half reclining figure in plaster, by *G. Guérin*.
5. Condé (Louis de Bourbon II, prince of), surnamed the great Condé, statue in plaster, by *Coysevox*.
6. Condé (Louis-Joseph de Bourbon, prince of), statue in plaster, by *Dantan Senior*.
7. Condé (Louis-Henri-Joseph de Bourbon, prince of), statue in plaster by *Lemaire*.
8. Condé (Louise-Marie-Thérèse-Bathilde of Orléans, princess of), bust in plaster, by *Duret*.
9. Enghien (Louis-Antoine-Henri de Bourbon, duke of), statue in marble, by *Bosio*.

VESTIBULE OF THE ORANGERY N° 3

FIRST PART

1340. Louis XVIII, king of France, bust in marble, by *Romaneg*
1341. Louis XVIII, bust in marble.
1342. Louis XVIII, king of France, bust in marble.
1343. Louis XVIII, king of France, bust in marble.

SECOND PART

1344. Ferdinand I ou IV, king of the two Sicilies, bust in marl by *Ristori*.
1345. Louis-Philippe I, king of the French, statue in plaster, *Aug. Dumont*.
1346. Marie-Amélie-Thérèse, princess of the two Sicilies, qu of the French, statue in marble, by *Bosio*.
1347. Orléans (Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis, duke of), statue in plas by *Jaley*.
1348. Louis (Louis-Dominique, baron), minister, bust in plas
1349. Rigny (Henri Gauthier, count of), vice-admiral, bust plaster.
1350. Magnay (Charles), lord-mayor of London, bust in marl by *J. E. Jones*.

VESTIBULE OF THE STAIRCASE OF PROVENCE N° 4

Under the reign of Louis XVI, this staircase led into the portion of palace occupied by Monsieur, count of Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII

1351. Marie Leczinska, queen of France, bust in plaster, *Jouffroy*.
1352. Louis de France, dauphin, statue in plaster, by *Dantan*.
1353. Marie-Thérèse-Antoinette-Raphaelle, infante of Spain, d phiness of France, bust in plaster, by *Mercier*.
1354. Marie-Josèphe de Saxe, dauphiness of France, bust in plas by *Dantan senior*.
1355. Louis XVI, king of France, statue in plaster, by *Cortot*.
1356. Louis XVI, king of France, statue in plaster, by *Cortot*.
1357. Marie-Antoinette of Austria, queen of France, bust in plas by *Lecomte*.
1358. Marie-Adélaïde-Clotilde-Xavière of France (Madame Clotil queen of Sardinia, bust in plaster, by *Feuchère*.
1359. Elisabeth-Philippine-Marie-Hélène of France (Madame El beth), bust in plaster, by *Aug. Dumont*.
1360. Louis XVII, king of France, statue in plaster by *Bosio*.
1361. Charles X, king of France, statue in plaster, by *Caillouet*.

62. Angoulême (Louis-Antoine d'Artois, duke of), statue in marble, by *Bra*.
63. Angoulême (Marie-Thérèse-Charlotte de France, duchess of), bust in plaster, by *Valois*.
64. Berry (Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, duke of), bust in plaster by *Rutchiel*.

VESTIBULE N° 5

FIRST PART

65. Mausoleum of Philippe-the-Handecome and Jane the mad, plaster.

This remarkable monument was erected by Charles Quint, to the memory of his father, the original is at Grenade.

66. Tomb of Diana of Poitiers.

This monument, erected by Louise de Brézé to the memory of Diane of Poitiers, her mother, was placed in a chapel of the château d'Anet.

SOUTHERN WING (ground flow)

MARINE GALLERY N° 4

SECOND PART

The frise of this salle is decorated by seven medallions representing Hues Quieret, Jean de Vienne, Charles d'Amboise, André Doria, the duke de chelieu, Henri d'Estampes-Valençay, Cesar and Ferdinand, dukes of Beau-t, the duke of Brézé, and Sourdis, archbishop of Bordeaux; all painted Franque.

67. The fleet of Philippe of Valois, lays waste and burns Southampton, 1339, by *Th. Gudin*.

This fleet, composed of Spanish and Genoese vessels, commanded by Doria and the pirate Barbavara, and of french vessels, was under the orders of Hugues Quieret, admiral of France.

68. Expédition of Jean de Vienne, on the English coast, 1377, by *Th. Gudin*.

During nearly three years, the admiral, Jean de Vienne, accompanied by the spanish admiral, Fernand Sanche de Tomar, laid waste the southern coast of England.

69. Defeat of an English fleet before Saint-Mahé, 1403, by *Th. Gudin*.

The historian Monstrelet relates that a great number of English pirates put out to sea, to watch the french vessels. Some seigneurs of Britany, sailed from Morlaix, in thirty ships, encountered the English, obtained a victory and took two thousand prisoners and forty ships.

1370. Victory of the French over an English fleet, before Bre
25th April 1512, by *Th. Gudin.*

Captain Pregent is sent by Louis XII to resist the attacks of the
mirals of Henri VIII, king of England, who was planning a descent
our coasts.

1371. Combat of la *Cordelière* and of the *Regent* before Saint-M
thieu, 10 August, 1513, by *Th. Gudin.*

Captain Primauget, commanded la *Cordeliere*, a vessel buitt
order of queen Anne of Britany; finding himself surrounded on
sides, Primauget resolved to sell his life dearly, he grappled his sh
to the english ship the « *Regent* », and fought so desperately, that bo
vessels were burned (says Martin du Belloy) and all the men perish
on both sides.

1372. André Doria disperses a spanish fleet before the month
the Var, 7th of July , 1524, by *Th. Gudin.*

André Doria, a Genoese admiral in the service of king Francis I, co
pels the fleet of Hugues de Moncade to abandon the coats of Provenc

1373. A fleet equipped by Ango, blockades Lisbon, 1533, by *Th.*
Gudin.

The Portugueses, in time of peace, seized a vessel belonging to th
wealthy Ango, a ship owner of Dieppe, and governor of this town an
its castle: to avenge himself of this treachery, Ango armes seventee
vessels, blockades Lisbon, and lays waste the coast.

1374. Jacques Cartier discovers the river St. Laurent, 1335, b
Th. Gudin.

This navigator left St. Malo, commissioned by Francis I, to visit th
New found lands (Northern America), he discovered the gulf and riv
of Saint-Laurent, the passage southwards, and thus opened to th
French, the way to Canada.

1375. Defeat of a Dutch fleet on the coasts of England, 1553, b
Th. Gudin.

The French merchant vessels, were seized in the ports of the Flan
ders, by order of Mary of Austria, governor of the Netherlands. Th
merchants of Dieppe to avenge this insult, armed nineteen fishin
boats commanded by d'Espineville de Harfleur. This fleet sailed out o
the port, engaged a Dutch fleet which it half burnt or sank. Six fle
mish vessels richly laden were brought in triumph to the port o
Dieppe.

1376. Chevalier de la Villegagnon enters into Rio-Janeiro, 1555
by *Th. Gudin.*

Villegagnon, by the protection of admiral Coligny, had obtained per
mission to found an establishement in America. He sailed from Ha
vre 12th. of July 1555. In December of the same year, he fixed his re
sidence one league from the moth of the Rio-Janeiro in an island
and fortified a rock fifty feet high, which he named fort Coligny.

1377. Foundation of the colony of Martinica, 1635, by *Th. Gudin.*

By Vandrosquesdiel, d'Enambuc, governor of the island of Saint-

Christopher for the French. One hundred men, led by him, into the island, formed the nuclens of the colony.

78. Naval combat of Saint-Vincent, 22d of July 1640, by *Th. Guérin.*

The fleet of the Indies engaged between Cape Saint-Vincent and Cadix by the marquess of Brézé, was compelled to retire into the bay of Cadix, after having lost its commander, tho marquess of Castignosa.

79. Sourdis drives the Spaniards from the port de Rozes, 26th Marche 1641, by *Th. Gudin.*

Sourdis, archbishop of Bordeaux, general of the naval armies of the Levant, under Richelieu, takes posession of the town and port of Rozes.

80. Naval combat before Tarragona, 30th August 1641, by *Th. Gudin.*

Sourdis repulsed the Spaniards, who had come in seventy gallions, commanded by duke Olivarès to the relief of Tarragona, besieged by duke de la Mothe-Houdancourt.

81. Taking of a spanish gallion, 1634, by *Th. Gudin.*

Pierre Legrand, a celebrated bucanceer of Dieppe, while cruising, saw a powerful Spanish gallion approach him, bearing the vice admiral's flag. Legrand, who had on board his ship four cannons and twenty eight men, crowded sail, and rushed on board the gallion; the captain and his crew, stupified at such audacity, maked no attempt to defend themselves. Legrand and his daring companions, bring back in triumph this rich spoil to the port of Dieppe, their native town.

82. Naval combat of Carthagene, 3d of september 1643, by *Th. Gudin.*

Admiral Brézé, in this combat, took from the Spaniards, a number of vessels, their admiral's ship, and one hundred and sixty cannons.

83. Naval battle of Castel-a-Mare, 1648, by *Th. Gudin.*

The Neapolitans weary of the tyranny of Spain, put at their head the duke of Guise, who claimed assistance from the French. The duke of Richelieu who had been sent to Naples, fought the spanish fleet and compelled the admiral and vice-roy to retire.

84. Naval combat of Barcelona. 2hth of september 1655, by *Th. Gudin.*

The duke of Vendôme, after a combat which lasted some hours, defeated the navy of Spain.

85. Combat of a French vessel against four English vessels, 1635, by *Th. Gudin.*

The chevalier de Valbelle, whose vessel, after a long combat was shattered by cannon balls and entirely dismantled, refused to surrender, and in order to avoid his fate by death, was preparing to run aground. The English commander, astonished at such valour, sent aboat to save him, and the small number of men which remained and allowed him to return to France.

1386. Naval combat of la Goulette, 24th of june, 1655, by T
Gudin.

The duke of Beaufort pursues in the Mediterranean, the pirates
Algiers, and sinks or burns their vessels.

1387. Naval combat between Navis and Redonde, 1667, by T
Gudin.

Lefevre de la Barre, lieutenant of the king in America, saves
island of Saint-Christopher, whose governor, le chevalier de Saint-L
rent, was blockaded by the English.

1388. Naval combat of Sole-Bay, 7th of june 1672, by *Th. Gud*

France and England had united against Holland. Count d'Estré
vice admiral of France, and the duke of York meet close to the
of Wight a Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral Ruyter, and com
it to retire. The Dutch vice Admiral Sandwich was drowned with
vessel he commanded.

1389. Naval combat du Texel, 21th of August, 1673, *Th. Gud*

Admiral Ruyter attacked before Texel, the combined fleet of Fra
and England. The combat was long and obstinate. The marques
Martel excited the admiration of the Dutch, by the way in which
extricated himself and four vessels from a large portion of their fl
which had vainly endeavoured to defeat him.

1390. Battle of Martinica, 21st of August, 1674, by *Th. Gudin.*

Admiral Ruyter attempted a descent in the cul-de-sac of Martini
hoping to surprise it. The French garrison and the men of war
merchant ships which were there, defended themselves so gallantly
killed so great a number of the Dutch, who had desembark
that Ruyter gave up his enterprise and returned to Holland.

1391. Taking of Messina, 11th of February 1675, by *Th. Gudin.*

Duquesne and the duke of Vivonne protect the inhabitants of M
sina, révolted against the Spaniards.

1392. Taking of Augusta, 23h august 1675, by *Th. Gudin.*

The duke of Vivonne appointed vice roy of Sicily by Louis XIV
recognised as such, takes posession of the town of Augusta, wh
could protect the movements of his army.

1393. Combat near the island of Stromboli 8th of January 16
by *Th. Gudin.*

Between Duquesne and admiral Ruyter.

1394. Combat of Augusta, 21st of april 1676, by *Louis Garnera*

Ruyter, having heard that Duquesne had left the neihbourood of M
sina, sailed with his and the Spanish fleet to meet him. The combat
so violent that the vessels on both sides were damaged, and night al
put an end to the fight. The next day, the Dutch retired, pursued
the enemy to the port of Syracusa, where Ruyter, whose left foot l
been carried off and two bones of his right leg broken, died on
29th. of april.

1395. Naval battle near Palermo, 2d of June 1676, by T
Gudin.

Marshal Vivonne, sailing out of Messina with twenty eight vessels, met the combined fleet of Holland and Spain, composed of twenty seven vessels, nineteen galleys, and four fire-ships; the French set fire to many of the enemy's ships, who lost seven large vessels of war, six galleys, seven fire-ships, nearly five thousand men and seven hundred pieces of cannon.

SECOND HALL

396. Combat of Chio, 1681, painted by *Th. Gudin.*

Duquesne pursues into the port of Chio the pirates of Tripoli, and sinks a great number of their ships.

397. Bombardment of Algiers, 27th of June, 1683, by *Th. Gudin.*

The pirates of Algiers, having broken their treaties, Duquesne, by order of Louis XIV, pursued them to the port of Algiers, which he sets fire to.

398. Bombardment of Genoa, 26th of may 1684, by *Th. Gudin.*

Duquesne and the marquess of Seignelay punish the Genoese who were keeping up communication with the Spaniards.

399. Combat of one French ship against thirty five Spanish galleys, 1682, by *Th. Gudin.*

Thirty five Spanish galleys attacked in the Mediterranean one of king's ships, commanded by the count of Relingue. This gallant officer defended himself so valliantly that he dismantled a great number of the enemy's ships and continued his road.

400. Expédition of de la Salle, into Louisiana, 1684, by *Th. Gudin.*

A native of Rouen, named Robert de la Salle, in going down the Mississipi, towards the sea, took posession of a country, in the name of Louis XIV, which he called Louisiana.

401. Bombardment of Tripoli, 22d of June, 1685, *Th. Gudin.*

Marshal d'Estrées and Tourville received orders to punish the inhabitants of Tripoli, who notwtihstanding the peace, granted by the king, had plundered french merchant ships. They sued for peace, and obtained it on condition of paying two hundred thousand crowns, and of delivering up all Christians taken under the French flag.

402. Combat in Bantry bay 12th of May 1669, by *Th. Gudin.*

Wishing to up hold the rights of James II, who had taken refuge in France, against William III, Lewis XIV sent the count of Chateaurenaud, to attempt a descent in Ireland. The english Vice admiral Herbert, who was preparing to attack the French squadron, was put to flight.

403. Battle of Béveziers 10th of July 1690, by *Th. Gudin.*

The French fleet commanded by admiral de Tourville met the combined fleet of England and Ireland close to cape Béveziers. After a sharp combat the allied fleet was beaten, and left the sea to the French.

404. Combat of Lagos or of Cadix, 1673, by *Th. Gudin.*

Tourville and Jean Bart, attacked close of the coasts of Portugal,

vice admiral Rook, and took or burned more than eighty of hi ships.

1405. Expedition of *Coëtlogon* to Gibraltar, 1693, by *Th. Gudin*

Five english ships, were sunk or burned at Gibraltar by chevalie Coëtlogon.

1406. Expediton to Malaga, 19th of July 1693, by *Th. Gudin.*

The French fleet commanded by marshal de Tourville notwiths tanding a brisk fire reaches the mole of Malaga. The ennem was obliged to abandon their ships, which Tourville burned, not bein able to tow them to Toulon, to which port he returned after hi victory.

1407. Combat of Texel, 29th of June 1694, by *Eugène Isabey.*

Jean Bart defends against the Dutch admiral de Frise, the fleet lade with wheat sent to France, by the queen of Poland.

1408. Combat in the North sea 12th of June 1686, by *Th. Gudin.*

Jean Bart, blockaded in the port of Dunkerque by the English an Dutch, resolved to break through the blockade. After a sharp combat the ships of Jean Bart, board the enemy's frigates and take posses sion of them.

1409. Bombardment of Carthagène, May 1697, by *Th. Gudin.*

Pointis takes posession in a few days of Carthagène (south Ame rica), where the Spaniards hoarded all the treasures they acquired i Perou. These spoils, given to the king of France replenished the fi nances, and enabled him to continue the war.

1410. Combat of five French ships against seven english ships 24th of August 1697 by *Th. Gudin.*

The English pursued Pointis and his vessels laden with treasure He waited for them, and notwithstanding their superior number, h had the honour of escaping the English.

1411. Taking of three English ships 28th of August. 1697, *Th Gudin.*

The marquess of Nesmond, lieutenant general of the naval army having armed six vessels for the purpose of cruising, takes posessio of three English ships, having on board upwards of six millions wort of merchandize.

1412. Combat of one French against three English ships, 5th o september 1697, by *Th. Gudin.*

Having received orders to relake fort Nelson, in the bay of Hudson d'Herville sailed with four men of war. Three of his vessels being i bound in the strait, he arrived alone, in the *Pellican* in front of for Nelson, where were three English ships. After four hours fighting, on of the English vessels was sunk, another struck its colours, the thir burnt.

1413. Taking of fort Nelson, called Bourbon, by d'Herville, 14th o september 1697, by *Th. Gudin.*

1414. Taking of a Dutch vessel by some French galleys close t Ostend, 1702, by *Th. Gudin.*

15. Taking of fifteen Dutch ships by nine French ships, 21st april 1703, by *Th. Gudin.*

16. Combat close to Lisbon, may 1703, by *Th. Gudin.*

The marquess of Coëtlogon, commanding five powerful vessels encountered the Dutch and English fleet, composed of a hundred sail, escorted by five men of war. He took four, which he brought into Toulon, sank the fifth; the merchant ships sailed off.

17. Combat close to Albardin, 10th of August, 1703, by *Th. Gudin.*

A fleet of herring boats, convoyed by four men of war is burned by the marquess de la Luzerne, on board the *Amphitrite.*

THIRD HALL

18. Naval battle of Malaga, 25th of August 1704, by *Th. Gudin.*

The Anglo-Dutch fleet, after a sharp combat to the north and south of Malaga, retire before the French squadron, commanded by the count de Toulouse and marshal de Cœuvres.

19. Combat in the North sea, 2d of october 1706, by *Th. Gudin.*

The chevalier de Forbin commanding a squadron of seven ships, defeats a Dutch fleet.

20. Combat of Cape Lézard, 21st of October 1707, by *Th. Gudin.*

Count Forbin and Duguay-Trouin attack with twelve vessels, a fleet composed of one hundred sail, convoyed by five English men of war, one of which was captured another burned. A French sailor during the attack, took an English flag, which he threw into the sea, and swimming seized a boat-fastened to an English ship, after which pursued, by a volley of projectiles, he rejoined his party.

21. Taking of Rio-Janeiro, 23d of september 1711, by *Th. Gudin.*

Dugay-Trouin attacked Rio-Janeiro, and drove away the Portugueses, thus avenging the death of Ducler, who in a preceding unsuccessful expedition, had been taken prisoner with his officers and massacred, in defiance of the right of nations.

22. Taking of three Dutch vessels, by la *Fidèle*, la *Mutine* and the *Jupiter*, 1711, by *Th. Gudin.*

The three Dutch vessels, laden with merchandize and doubloons, are brought to Paimbœuf.

23. Combat of the vessel *Intrépide* against a number of English vessels, 17th of october 1747, by *Gilbert.*

The count of Vaudreuil, succours the marquess of Elanduère overwhelmed on all sides by the English fleet and ready to die or surrender the *Tonant*, the vessel he commanded. The *Intrépide* breaks through the English fleet, receiving its fire, and favorised by darkness, the *Tonant* towed by the *Intrépide*, enters Brest.

24. Taking of Port-Mahon, June, 1656, *French school*, XVIII century.

Fourteen English sheeps commanded by admiral Byng, come to t
assistance of Port-Mahon, which Marshal Richelieu, had just taken. T
English squadron is dispersed and obliged to retire to Gibraltar.

1425. Naval combat of Ouessant 27th of July 1778, by *Th. Gudin.*

The French fleet commanded by d'Orvilliers, having under his ord
the duke of Chartres and Duchaffault, lieutenant-generals; challeng
the english fleet. After having fought all day, the French ree
tered Brest without having lost a single vessel. A memorable fact
that period, when the naval power of England was so superior.

1426. Combat of tho *Minerva* against four English vessels, 7th
February 1749, by *Gilbert.*

The Chevalier of Grimoard, commanding the frigate *Minerva*, att
ked or resisted in succession, near the bay of Baradaires, four Engli
ships which endeavoured to surround him. He manœuvred so skilfu
and fought so courageously, that night fell before they could redu
him. He then by a feigned movement escaped their pursuit.

1427. The taking of the island of Grenada 6th of July 1779, paint
by *Hue.*

The count d'Estaing led his troops into the English intrenchmer
and rapidly ascending the hillock took posession, he seized the canno
and turned them against the fortress into which the governor Maca
ney had retired, and who finding resistance useless surrendered at d
cretion.

1428. Naval combat at the Island of Grenada, 6 of July 1779f. by *Hu*

The count d'Estaings defends Grenada against admiral Bawingto

1429. Combat of the French frigates la *Junon* and la *Gentille* agai
the English ships the *Ardent*, 17 of August, 1799, p. *G*
bert.

Two French frigates, commanded by the Chevalier de Marigny a
lieutenant Mangaud de la Haye, force the English captain to strike
colours, and take posession of the *Ardent* of sixty four guns.

1430. Combat of the *Surveillante* against the *Québec*, 7 of
tober 1779, by *Gilbert*, copied from the marquess de Ross

La Surveillante, a frigate of twenty six guns, commanded by lieu
nant de Couëdic off the island of Ouessant, sights the english frigate
Quebec, he attacks it; after six hours fighting the two ships were co
pletely dismantled and the *Quebec* on fire; the fire reached the bo
sprit of the *Surveillante*, de Couëdic succeeded in extinguishing it, a
only thought of saving the English who had thrown themselves into
sea. The English frigate blew up.

1431. Naval combat in sight of Domenica, 17 of April 1780,
Gilbert, copied from the marquess de Rossel.

The French and English fleets fought for five hours without eit
party gaining any marked advantage.

1432. Naval combat of la Praga 16 of April 1781, by *Gilbe*
copied from the marquess de Rossel.

The commander Suffren was carrying troops and munitions to
cape of Good Hope, threatened by the English. In his passage, he p

ceived the english squadron, which had anticipated him; he engaged it at once. After a sharp fight, the English too roughly handled to oppose the passage of Suffren, left him the honour and advantage of arriving before them.

33. Naval combat before Cheasapeak 3d of septembre 1781, by *Th. Gudin.*

During this combat, where the English were favoured by the wind, count de Grasse, and the French sailors performed prodigies of valour. Storms and variable winds favoured the retreat of the English.

34. Taking of the Islands of St Christopher and Nevis, 13th of February 1782, by the marquis de *Rossel.*

The count of Grasse, who had left Martinica for an expedition met the fleet of admiral Hood he fought it and pursued his route towards the islands of St.-Christopher and Nevis; which he took possession of after a siege of thirty three days, aided by the army under the command of the marquis de Bouillé.

35. Combat of the French frigates, la *Nymphe* and the *Amphitrite* against the English vessel the *Argo.*

The *Argo* fifty two guns, was taken by the viscount Mortemart and de Saint-Ours, commanding the frigates; but it was retaken the same day, by fifty two of the enemy's vessels. Both our frigates escaped

FOURTH SALL

36. Combat of the French frigate, l'*Embuscade*, against the English frigate *Boston*, 30th of July 1793 painted, by *Th. Gudin.*

Captain Bompard had conveyed to New-York the representative of the French republic. Captain Courtenay was watching for the departure of the French frigate, and impatient at not seing it sail proposed a single combat to the French captain. Bompard joined his adversary, and in the presence of a crowd of spectators, prolonged the duel for two hours. The English captain was killed, his dismantled vessel sailed a way, and Bonnard led back the *Embuscade* to New-York amidst the acclamations of the in habitants.

37. Combat of the French frigate the Bayonnaise against the English frigate the *Embuscade*, 14th of december 1798 plainted, by *Crépin.*

La Bayonnaise, commanded by Richer, lieutenant of the vessel, was attacked by the *Embuscade.* The French captain, attempted to board her. In the collision, the bowsprit of the *Bagonnaise* was shattered and fell into the sea, and the *Embuscade* lost its mizenmast. Richer seizing the opportunity swept with his guns, the enemy's battery, disabled his artillery, and the French sea men leaping on board compelled it to surrender.

38. Arrival in France of général Bonaparte, on his return from his campaign en Egypt, 9th of october 1789 by *Louis Mayer.*

An immense multitude of people, having crowded the ships, an broken through the sanitary regulations; Bonaparte was dispense from quarantine, and landed at Frejus, from which he immediate starded for Paris.

1439. Naval combat before Cadiz, 13th of July 1861, by *Gilbert*.

The ship *Formidable*, commanded by captain Troude, forces its wa into Cadix, in spite of three English vessels.

1440. Capitulation of Pondichéry, obtained by adjudant commande Binot, by *Hipp. Bellangé*, 1854.

The general Binot, having possession of Pondichery, in the nam of France, had established himself there, with two hundred mer waiting for the arrival of a squadron which had been countermanded Attacked by fifteen hundred English, he defended himself with so muc energy, that he obtained permission to return to France with th honours of war. He quitted the Hôtel de la Monnaie, at the head of hi little troop, to which the English army paid all the honours.

1441. Fhe French frigate la *Poursuivante*, forces the entry of th strait of Antioch 2d of May 1804, painted by *Th. Gudin*

The commander Wuillaumez having by a clever manœuvre entere the strait of Antioch, in spite of the efforts of an English ship, of th line, leads the *Poursuivante* to the road of Rochefort.

1442. Taking of an English corvet, the *Vimiego*, by a section o the imperial flotilla, 8th of May 1804, by *Th. Gudin.*

A powerful corvet and à merchant ship, having attacked a section o the gun-boats commanded by the lieutenant of the vessel Tourneu are compelled to strike their colours.

FIFTH SALL

1443. Naval combat of the bay of Algesiras, 5th of July 1801 painted by *Morel-Fatio.*

Vice-admiral Linois sailed to Cadix, where he was to join th Spanish squadron, had to defend himself against admiral Saumare who had superior forces under his command. This admiral was compelle by a bordée from the french vessel l'*Indomptable* and the artiller of the forteress to make a hasty retreat,

Admiral Linois had principally directed his attack against the vesse *Annibal*, which remained in his power.

1444. Naval Combat before Boulogne, in the night of the 15th to th 18th of August. 1801, by *Crepin.*

Admiral Latouche-Tréville, had organised a flotilla composed of flat bo tomed and gun boats, destined to make a descent on England. Nelson ha come to Boulogne to destroy it; the attack took place during the nigh woerwhelmed by the fire from the battery of the coast, Nelson gave th signal of the retreat.

1445. Combat between the French frigate la *Canonnière* and th English ship *Tremendous*, 21st April 1806, by *Gilbert.*

This frigate commanded by the captain of a vessel, Cesar Bourayne whilst cruising on the south, eastern coast of Africa, perceived thirteer

ships convoyed by an English ship of the line (*the Tremendous*) who joined and challenged him. The English vessel was so roughly handled that it abandonned the pursuit of the French frigate.

46. Entry of the emperor Napoleon I into Venise 29th of November 1809, modern Italian school.

The emperor accompanied by the princess of Lucca, the king and queen of Bavaria, the grand-duke of Berg, the prince of Neuchâtel, etc..., was received by the patriarch of Venise. Mounted in a costly Barge, constructed by the town and rowed by gondoleers, dressed in white satin and gold lace. His majesty passed under a triumphal arch, erected at the entrance of the grand canal, and descended in front of the Imperial palace.

47. The emperor Napoleon I presides at the regatta of Venise, 1807. Modern italian school.

His Majesty in order to witness a gondola race, was placed in a balcony of a palace, at the foot of which was the goal.

48. Combat of the French frigate *the Syren* against an English division, 22d. of March 1808, by *Gilbert*.

Captain Dupré, commanding this frigate, was pursued by a division of two ships and three frigates; in order to reach the coasts he fought for five quarters of an hour and ran aground to save himself from being taken. Three days after, his frigate was brought back by the tide into Lorient.

49. Napoleon and Maria-Louisa inspect the squadron stationed in the Scheld, before Antwerp, 1st of May 1810, by *Van-Bree*.

The mayor and the commander of the citadel of Antwerp, present the keys of the city to the Emperor, as soon as he landed on the coast close to the arsenal.

50. The *Friendland* launched from the port of Antwerp, 2d of May 1810, by *Van-Bree*.

The archbishop of Malines gave the blessing to this vessel which was launched in presence of the Emperor and Empress.

51. Combat of the island de la Passe or du Grand-Port, 24 of August 1810, by *Gilbert*.

Captain Dupré, attacked in the Imperial port (Ile-de-France) by an english division, defeated it, and burned two of its ships, the *Nereid* and the *Magician*.

52. Combat between the French frigate the *Pomona* and the English frigates the *Alceste* and the *Actif*, 29 of November 1811, by *Gilbert*.

53. Naval combat in sight of the island of Aix, 27 of December 1811, painted by *Dusaulchoy*.

Five English pinnaces, pursuing a French convoy, coming from la Rochelle, were taken.

54. Naval combat in sight of the island of Loz, 7 of February 1813, by *Crepin*.

The French frigate, l'*Aréthuse*, captain Bouvet, compels the frig *Amelia*, to return before her.

1455. Combat between one French ship the *Romulus* and three E glish ships, at the entrance of the road of Toulon, 13 February 1814, by *Gilbert*.

Captain Rolland succeeds in entering the road of Toulon, after most disastrous engagement for his ship, whose masts had been re dered useless, its sails torn to tatters, and its ropes cut to pieces.

1456. Return from the island of Elba, 28 february 1815, by *Lo Garneray*.

Napoleon I left the island of Elba at five in the evening, with fo hundred men of his guard, he embarked on the brig *The Inconsta* five hundred soldiers embarked on three other ships from Porto-F rajo. When day dawned, they found themselves in sight of the fre brig, *the Zephyr*, supported by an English seventy four, cruising th to watch the mouvements in the island. *The Inconstant*, which the flotilla, arrived towards five in the evening within reach of *Zephyr*, it was proposed to hoist the tricolour flag, but the Empe opposed this, unwilling to delay or compromise the success of the e terprise.

1457. Bombardment of Cadiz by the French squadron, 28 of Se tember 1823, by *Crepin* in 1824.

Vice-admiral Duperré began firing on the 23 of September a the duke of Angoulême made his entrance into Cadiz, at the head the French army 5 of October.

1458. Taking of fortress of St-Jean-d'Ulloa, 23 of November 18 by *Th. Gudin*.

Rear-admiral Baudin commanded the French squadron, blew the signal tower, rased the bastion of Saint-Crispin.

1459. Naval combat of Punto-Obligado, 20 of November 1845, *Barry*.

The Anglo-French squadron, forces the passage of Parana, defen by Rosas, governor of the Argentine republic.

1460. Taking of the batteries of Punto-Obligado, 20 of novem 1845, by *Barry*.

1461. Taking of the fortress of Fantahua, at Taïti, 17 of Decem 1846, by *Ch. Giraud*.

The taking of this fortress by captain Bonard, put an end to the w of Taïti.

1462. False attack made on the fortress of Fautahua, Taïti, 17 December 1846, by *Ch. Giraud*.

A false attack is made on the fortress of Taïti by the infantry of marine, to deceive the enemy while the real attack is made, by c tain Bonard.

1463. Bombardment of Salé, 26 of November 1851, by *Th. Gud*

By the rear-admiral Dubourdieu, commander in chief of the na expedition to Marocco.

SOUTHERN WING (ground floor)

VESTIBULE OF THE SOUTHERN WING N° 2

(Plan 1)

64. Napoleon I, statue in marble, by *Rutchiel.*
65. David (Jacques-Louis), historical painter, in plaster, by *Rude.*
66. Gérard (François, baron), historical painter by *Pradier.*
67. Girodet-Trioson (Anne-Louis), historical painter, in plaster, by *Romain.*
68. Gros (Antoine-Jean, baron), historical painter, in plaster, by *Debay.*
69. Guérin (Pierre-Narcisse, baron), historical painter, in plaster, by *Aug. Dumont.*
70. Prudhon (Pierre-Paul), historical painter, in marble.
71. Percier (Charles), architect, in plaster, by *Pradier.*

SALL N° 3.

(Plan 1.)

72. Death of Viala, July 1793, marble statue, by *Matthieu Meusnier.*

The only means of preventing the enemy from crossing the *Durance*, was to cut the cables, of the ferry-boat. A most violent fire rendered this enterprise one of almost certain death. A child of thirteen, Joseph-Agricole Viala, of Avignon, snatched up a hatchet, rushed towards the post to which was fastened the cable of the ferry-boat, and whilst cutting it, was pierced by a ball. He fell, crying: „ They have not killed me, but I am satisfied, I die for my country. „

73. Colonel Rampon at the head of the 32d. brigade defends the redout of Monte-Legino, 10 of April 1796, painted by *Taunay.*

In the midst of the fire, colonel Rampon makes his men swear to defend the redout to death.

74. Attack on the castle Cossaria, 13 april 1796, by *Taunay.*

The Austrian general Provera had intrenched himself in the ruins of his ancient castle. A sharp fire and masses of rocks repelled those who attempted to reach the castle. Nearly one thousand French were killed or disabled, general Joubert was thrown by two large stones to the bottom of the glacis. The courage of the French troops never failed, and two days after, Provera was forced to surrender.

75. General Bonaparte receives at Millesimo the standards carried off from the enemy April 1796, by *Adolphe Roehn.*

1476. Death of general Causse at Dego, 16 of April 1796, by *Mulard*
Mortally wounded, this gallant officer asked the commander i chief Bonaparte, who was passing : " Is Dego taken ? " On receivin a reply in the affirmative, he added : " Vive la Republique ! I di satisfied ! "

1477. Passage of the Po, beneath Plaisance, 7 of May 1796, by *Bo guet.*

1478. Combat of Salo, 31 of July 1796, by *H. Lecomte.*
General Guyeux, abandoned unintentionally by his colleague, ge neral Sauret, remains alone with six hundred men, shuts himself u in a large house at Salo, and resists for forty eight hours, a whole divi sion of the enemy, whose assaults he had five times repulsed, whe Sauret at last free came to his rescue.

1479. View of the lake of Garda, August 1796, by *H. Lecomte.*
Boats cruising on the lake, fire on the carriage of Josephine, wife o general Bonaparte.

1480. Taking of the castle of Pietra, 4 of Septembre 1798, by *Mau zaisse.*

1481. Death of Moreau at Altenkirchen, 20 of september 1796, b *A. Couder.*

1482. General Augereau at the bridge of Arcole 15 of Novembe 1796, by *Ch. Thevenin.*
Augereau, leading our columus, seizes a flag, bore it to the othe side of the bridge, and there waited for the commander in chief, not withstanding the terrible fire of the austrian artillery.

1483. Battle of Arcole, 17 November 1796, by *Bacler d'Albe.*

1484. General Joubert relakes the plateau of Rivoli, 15 of Januar 1797, by *A. Debacq.*
General Joubert, a gun in hand, rushes at the head of a platoon and compels Alvinzi and the Austrians to quit the plateau.

1485. Leclerc (Charles-Emmanuel), commander in chief, marbl bust, by *Chinard.*

1486. Watrin (François), general de division, bust in marble, b *Boichot.*

SALL N° 4

(Plan 1)

1487. Battle of Castiglione, 5 of August 1796, painted by *Victo Adam.*

1488. Battle of Rivoli, 14 of January 1797, by *Lépaulle*, copie from Carle Vernet.

1489. General Bonaparte receives the sword of an Austrian general taken prisoner on the field of battle, by *Taunay.*

1490. Surrender of Mantua, 2 of February 1797, by *H. Lecomte.*
Marshal Würmser is permitted to quit the town and defiles with hi staff before general Serrurier, The rest of the garrison composed o 13,000 men was reserved for exchange.

91. Taking of Ancona, 9 of February 1797, by *Boguet.*

General Victor forces a body of about twelve thousand men to lay down their arms, and takes posession of the fortress.

92. Combat in the défiles of the Tyrol, March 1797, by *Bognet.*

Between the imperial troops of archiduc Charles and the French troops commanded by Bonaparte.

93. Preliminaries of peace signed at Leoben, 17 of April 1797, by *Guillon-Léthière.*

These preliminary were signed at the castle of Ekwald, by the marquess de Galla and the general de Merfeld, for Austria, and by Bonaparte in the name of the republic.

94. Battle of Neuwied, 18 of April 1797, by *Victor Adam.*

95. Entry of the French army into Naples, 21 of January 1799, by *Jacques Taurel.*

Championnet puts to flight the insurgent Lazzaroni and occupies the town of Naples.

SALL Nº 5

(Plan 1)

96. Bonaparte haranging his army before the battle of the Pyramids, 2 of July 1798, painted by baron *Gros.*

„ Soldiers, exclaimed Bonaparte, remember that from the summit of those Pyramids forty centuries behold you. „ Around him were Berthier, Desaix, Murat, Belliard, Duroc, Eugène Beauharnais, Lavalette, etc.

97. Revolt of Cairo, 21 of October 1798, by *Girodet-Trioson.*

Groups of insurgents had formed, general Dupuy and some officers had been assassined. The rebels intrenched himselves in the grand mosque and in the part of the town they inhabited.

98. General Bonaparte pardons the rebels of Cairo, 23 of october 1798, by *Guérin.*

The scherifs and principal inhabitants of Cairo, implore mercy from Bonaparte.

99. Death of Kleber, 14 of june 1800, by *L. V. Bougron.*

A young Turkish fanatic assassinated Kleber at Cairo in the garden of his palace.

SALL Nº 6

(Plan 1)

100. The consulta of the Cisalpina republic assembled in comitee at Lyon, confers the presidency on the first consul Bonaparte, 26 of January 1802, painted by *Monsiau.*

A salle had been arranged for this assembly in the old church of the Jesuits at Lyons. A platform from which general Bonaparte delivered a speech, was raised opposite the president's chair.

101. Entrance of the first consul Bonaparte into Antwerp, 18 of July 1803, by *Van-Bree*

The first Consul accompanied by madame Bonaparte, was receiv on disembarking by all the authorities. Admiral Decrès, minister of t Marine, general Duroc, Maret, Talleyrand, Chaptal, minister of the i terior, Caulaincourt, Savary, Soult, Belliard, Eugène Beauharnais, h landed before the first consul.

1502. Napoleon distributes at the camp of Boulogne, the crosses the legion of Honour, 16 August 1804, by *Hennequin.*

SALL N° 7

(Plan 1)

1503. Napoleon receives at Saint-Cloud the Senatus-consult whi proclaims him emperor of the French, 18 of May 180 painted by *Rouget.*

Cambacérès, president and Lebrun present the act to the first co sul. Near him are: Madame Bonaparte, her daughter Hortens and Madame Murat. The aides de camp and général officers a present.

1504. First distribution of the crosses of the legion d'Honneur the church of the Invalids, 14 July 1804, by *Debret.*

Napoléon gives the cross of honour to a young invalid, who has lo an arm. The cardinal-legate performs mass. Amongst the spectato are cardinal Fesch, prince Louis, king of Holland, Cambacérès, B thier, David, Denon, Lebrun, Lacépède, Regnault de Saint-Jean-d'A gely.

1505. Napoleon receives at the Louvre the deputies of the arm after his coronation, 8 of Decembre 1804, by *Serangeli.*

SALL N° 8

(Plan 1)

1506. Napoleon receives at the Tuileries the consult of the Itali republic, proclaming him king of Italy, 19 of March 180 painted by *Goubaud.*

1507. Napoleon received at Ettlingen, by the prince-elector of B den, 1 of October 1805, by *J. B. Bertin.*

1508. Napoleon received at the chateau of Louisbourg, by the du of Wurtemberg, 2 of october 1805, by *Watelet.*

1509. Combat of Wertingen, 8 of October 1805, by *Eugène Lepo tevin.*

Murat, général Bourmont, Klein, Nansouty and marshal Lannes ta a division of Austrian infantry prisoners, standards, canons, bagag officers and soldiers, fall into their power.

1510. Combat of Aïcha, 8 of October 1805, by *Jollivet.*

Marshal Soult drives from this village the remains of the Austri column beaten at Wertingen.

1511. Combat of Lansberg, 11 of October 1805, by *H. Bellangé.*

Marshal Soult meeting a regiment of Austrian cuirassiers going to Ulm, accompanied by six pieces of cannon, attacks it with the 23d. chasseurs, and remains master of the field.

12. Napoléon harangues the second corps of the grand army on the bridge of Lech, at Augsbourg, 12 of october 1805, by *Gautherot.*

The second corps commanded by general Marmont took up its position on the heights of Illiers-Heim. The snow fell heavily. The soldiers carrying provisions for several days, were worn out by fatigue. The Emperor praising their courage, points out the position of the enemy, and promising certain victory, excites their ardour and enthousiasm.

13. Battle of Elchingen, 15 of October 1805, by *Camille Rogueplan.*

Marshal Ney, at the head of the Loison's division, crosses the bridge of Elchingen, defended by sixteen thousand men; repulses them, and takes eight thousand prisoners. The next day the Emperor gave him the title of duke of Elchingen.

14. Capitulation of Nordlingen, 18 of October 1805, by *Victor Adam.*

15. Surrender of Ulm, 20 of October 1805, by *Charles Thevenin.*

General Mack and his troops capitulate; they are granted the honours of war, and during the defile, Napoléon, standing on a rock, overlooking the city, with the austrian generals by his side treals them with courtesy.

16. Combat of Diernstein, 11 of November 1805, by *Beaume.*

Marshal Mortier and four thousand French, put to flight twelve thousand Russians.

VESTIBULE NAPOLEON N° 9 (STATUES AND BUSTS)

(Plan 1)

This vestibule separated the grand apartments from the southern wing.

17. Bonaparte (Charles-Marie), father of Napoléon, in marble, by *Elias Robert.*
18. Napoleon I, emperor of the French, marble, by *Houdon.*
19. Napoleon I, in marble, by *Bosio.*
20. Napoleon I, bronze statue, a reduced copy of the statue placed on the column Vendôme, by *Seurre.*
21. Joséphine, empress of the French, in marble, by *Houdon.*
22. Joséphine, empress, in plaster, by *Vidal-Dubray.*
23. Maria-Louisa, archiduchess of Austria, empress of the French, in marble, by *Spalla.*
24. Napoléon-François-Charles-Joseph, prince imperial, king of Roma, in marble.
25. Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, in marble, by *F. Delaistre.*
26. Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, in marble, by *Bartoloni.*
27. Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, in marble.

1528. Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino, in marble.
1529. Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, in marble, by *Cartellie*
1530. Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, in marble, by *Cartellie*
1531. Hortense-Eugénie, queen of Holland, in marble, by *E. Cha trouse.*
1532. Jérôme Bonaparte, king of Westphalia. marble, by *Barlolon*
1533. Jérôme Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in marble.
1534. Frederique-Catherine-Sophia-Dorothea of Wurtemberg, quee of Westphalia, in marble.
1535. Eugène of Beauharnais, vice-roy of Italy, in marble, l *J.-B. Comelli.*
1536. Eugène de Beauharnais, vice roi of Italia, by *Ramey.*
1537. Felix Bacciochi, grand-duke of Toscany, in marble.
1538. Maria-Anna-Eliza, princess of Lucca and of Piombino, marble, by *Bartoloni.*
1539. Maria-Anna-Eliza Bonaparte, grand-duchess of Tuscany, a her daughter Napoleone-Elisa Bacciochi, after counte Cameratta, group in marble.
1540. Maria-Anna-Eliza Bonaparte, grand-duchess of Tuscany, marble.
1541. Camille, prince Borghèse, duke of Guastalla, in marble.
1542. Maria-Paulina Bonaparte, princess Borghese, in marble.
1543. Joachim Murat, king of Naples, in marble, by *Lemot.*
1544. Marie-Annunciade-Caroline Bonaparte, queen of Naples, marble.
1545. Napoleone-Elisa Bacciochi, countess Cameratta, in marble.

SALL Nº 10

(Plan 1)

Successively occupied by the princesses of the families of Louis XIV a Louis XV. Under Louis XVI, the apartment of the royal children. T panels represent different episodes of the campaign of 1804, *painted Alaux, Lafaye, Guiraud, Guyon and Philippoteaux.*

1546. Napoléon renders homage to unfortunate courage, Octob 1805, by *Debret.*

After the taking of Ulm, Napoleon followed by his staff, seeing convoy of wounded austrians pass by, raises his hat, saying : « Hono to unfortunate courage! »

1547. Marshal Ney restores to the soldiers of the 76th. régiment the line, their standards, found in the arsenal of Inspruc 7 of november 1805, by *Meynier.*

1548. Combat of Guntersdorf, 16 of November 1805, by *Féron.*

Prince Murat routs the rear-guard of the Russian army, which lo two thousand men on the field of battle, two thousand prisoners a twelve pieces of cannon.

SALL Nº 11

(Plan 1

:d-chamber of the duchess of Maine.
:e panels that ornament this chamber represent trophies and episodes of :ampaign of 1805, *are painted by Roehn, Alaux, Brocas and Brisset.*

9. Napoleon receives the keys of the city of Vienna, 13 of November 1805, painted by *Girodet-Trioson.*

0. Napoleon giving orders before the battle of Austerlitz, 2 of December 1805, by *Carle Vernet.*

The Emperor, accompanied by prince Murat, marshal Berthier, Bessières, Bernadotte, gives orders for the battle.

1. Interview of Napoleon and of Francis II, after the battle of Austerlitz, 4 december 1805, by *Gros.*

Napoleon, inviting François II, to approach the fire lit in front of his tent, says to him : „ I receive you in the only palace that I occupy for the last two months. „— " You make so much of your habitation, that it must be pleasing to you, " answered smiling the emperor of Austria.

SALL Nº 12

(Plan 1)

ed-chamber of the royal children.
'aneis : Incidents of the campaigns of 1805, 1806 *and* 1807, *by Alaux, llif and H. Lecomte.*

2. Entry of Napoléon into Berlin, 1806, painted by *Charles Meynier.*

3. Napoleon receives, at the royal palace of Berlin, the deputies of the senate, 19 of november 1806, by *Berthon.*

Three deputies of the French senate sent to congratulate the Emperor, are commissioned by him to bring back to Paris the three hundred and forty standards taken in this campaign.

4. Napoleon on the battle field of Eylau, 9 of February 1807, by *Mauzaisse,* copied from *Gros.*

Napoleon touched with pity, stops before a young wounded chasseur, who espresses his gratitude.

SALL Nº 13

(Plan 1)

Portion of the apartment of the duchess of Maine and of the royal chil:n. Panels : incidents of the campaign of 1807, *painted by Alaux, Gui:d, Rubio and H. Lecomte.*

5. Napoléon receives the queen of Prussia at Tilsitt, 6 of July 1807, painted by *Gosse.*

6. Napoleon decorates a Russian soldier at Tilsitt, 9 of July 1807, by *Debret.*

Napoleon wished to give a proof of his appreciation of the braver of the Russian army.

1557. Farewell of the emperor Napoleon and Alexandre at Tilsit 9 of July 1807, by *Serangeli.*

Peace being concluded, Alexander embarked on the Niemen, Nap leon remained on the coast till Alexander had crossed the river.

SALL N° 14

(Plan 1)

Panels ; Campaigns of 1808 *and* 1809, *painted by Alaux, Lafaye, Baill and H. Lecomte.*

1558. Marriage of prince Jerôme Bonaparte and of the princes Frederique-Catherine of Wurtemberg, 22 of August 180 painted by *Regnault.*

1559. Napoleon before Madrid, 3 of December 1808, by *Carl Vernet.*

The Emperor threatens the deputation sent by the city of Madrid, t fire upon the town if in one hour they do not bring him the submissio of the people.

1560. Capitulation of Madrid, 4 of Decemder 1808, by *Gros.*

SALL N° 15 ·

(Plan 1)

Panels : Campaign of 1809, *painted by Alaux, Gibert, J. Rigo, Lafay and Philippoteaux.*

1561. Napoleon harangues the Bavarian and Wurtembergia troops at Abensberg, 20 of April 1809, by *Debret.*

1562. Combat of Ebersberg, 3 of May 1809, by *Taunay.*

General Claparède, repulsed a body of Austrian troops in the rive (the Traun), takes posession of the town and of three or four thousan men, who unable to defend it, burned it.

1563. Bivouac of Napoléon, near the chateau of Ebersberg, 4 may 1809. by *Mangin.*

1564. Last moments of marshal Lannes at Essling, 22 of May 180 by *A. P. Bourgeois.*

Tears fell from the Emperor's eyes. Lannes said to him: „ In on hour, you will have lost, him who in death isprowd of the glory having been your best friend. „

1565. Marriage of the emperor Napoleon with Maria-Louisa, archi duchess of Austria, at the Louvre, 2 of April 1810, pain ted by *Rouget.*

SALL OF MARENGO, N° 16

(Plan 1)

Apartment of the duchess of Bourbon.

Panels : Campaign of 1800, *painted by Alaux, H. Lecomte and Victo Adam.*

6. Crossing of the great Saint-Bernard by the French army, 20 of May 1800, painted by *Charles Thevenin.*

The army directs its march towards the hospital of Saint-Bernard. Bonaparte on foot, surrounded by his staff, points out the summit to his soldiers, it is there they will find repose, and they will then have accomplished the most difficult part of their enterprise.

7. The first consul crossing mount Saint-Bernard, 20 of May 1800, by *David.*

8. Battle of Marengo, 14 of June 1800, by *Carle Vernet.*

9. Death of Desaix à Marengo, 14 of June 1800, by *Regnault.*

0. Convention of Alexandria, 15 of June 1800, by *Regnault.*

GALLERY N° 17

(Plan 1)

rmerly passage for servants.

is gallery contains, from n° 1571 to 1667, ninety six pieces of sculp- representing warriors, magistrates, prelates, scolars, already seen ifferent pictures.

VESTIBULE OF THE STAIRCASE OF THE PRINCES

(Plan 1)

yal children having occupied the southern wing, the court and staircase is wing were called the court and staircase of the Princes.

3. Gaston-Jean-Baptiste of France (Monsieur), duke of Orléans, in marble, by *Pradier.*

). Vouet (Simon), first portrait painter to the King, in plaster, by *Fessard.*

). Philippe of France (Monsieur), duke of Orleans, in marble, by *Duret.*

. Lesueur (Eustache), historical painter, in plaster, by *Roland.*

. Lebrun (Charles), first painter to the king, in plaster, by *Coysevox.*

. Mignard (Pierre) first painter to the King, in plaster, by *Coysevox.*

. Mansart (Jules-Hardouin) architect, in plaster, by *Coysevox.*

. Lenôtre (André), architec, in plaster, by *Coysevox.*

. Louis of France, dauphin, surnamed the grand Dauphin, in marble, by *Desprez.*

. Louis of France, duke of Burgundy, in marble, by *Brion.*

. Philippe V, king of Spain (Philippe of France, duke of Anjou), in marble par *Lescorné.*

. Charles of France, duke of Berri, in marble, by *Carle Elshoect.*

PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR N° 2

1. Vestibule of the chapel.
2. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
3. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
4. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
5. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
6. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
7. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
8. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
9. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
10. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
11. Halls of historical pictures from 1797 to 1835.
12. Staircase of the northern wing.
13. Vestibule of the hall du spectacle.
14. Gallery. Statues and busts from Dagobert I to Louis-Philippe I.
15. Staircase. Statues.
16. Halls of pictures from Charlemagne to Napoleon I.
17. Halls of pictures from Charlemagne to Napoleon I.
18. Halls of pictures from Charlemagne to Napoleon I.
19. Halls of pictures from Charlemagne to Napoleon I.
20. Crimean saloon.
21. Constantine saloon.
22. Smalha saloon.

CENTRAL PART.

1. Saloon of Hercules.
2. Saloon of Abondance.
3. Saloon of Venus.
4. Saloon of Diana.
5. Saloon of Mars.
6. Saloon of Mercury.
7. Saloon of Apollo.
8. Saloon of War.
9. Grand gallery.
10. Saloon of Peace.
11. Queen's chamber.
12. Queen's saloon.
13. Queen's antichamber.
14. Queen's guard room.
15. Queen's staircase.
16. Hall of the Kings body guards.
17. Antichamber of the King.
18. Small apartments of the Queen
19. Saloon of the OEil-de-Bœuf.
20. Louis XIV's chamber.
21. Hall of the Council.
22. Louis XV's chamber.
23. Clocks chamber.
24. Hunter's cabinet.
25. Dining room of Louis XV.
26. Louis XV's cabinet.
27. Louis XV's cabinet.
28. Plate chamber.
29. Bibliothèque of Louis XVI.
30. China cabinet.
31. Staircase. Pictures.
32. Pictures of the reign of Louis X
33. Water-coloured saloon.
34. Water-coloured saloon.
35. Hall of the Generals State.
36. Coronation saloon.
37. Gallery halls of historical pic
38. Gallery halls of historical pic
39. Gallery halls of historical pic
40. Gallery halls of historical pic
41. Gallery halls of historical pic

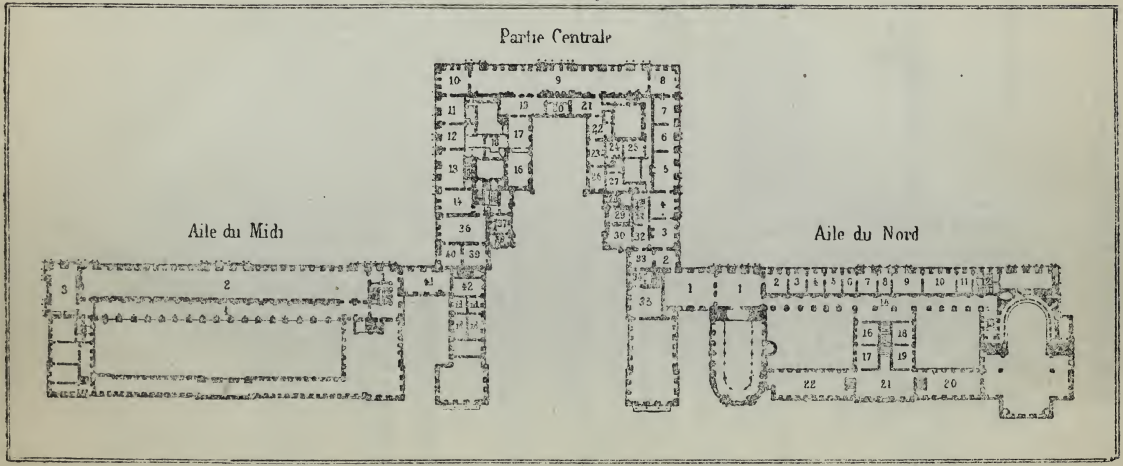
res since 1792 to 1796.

SOUTHERN WING.

1. The Princes Staircase Statu
2. Gallery of battles from Clov to Napoleon I.
3. Sall of 1830.
4. Gallery. Statues and busts fr Philippe VI to Louis XVI.
5. Staircase conducting to the A

MUSÉE DE VERSAILLES

Premier Étage



MUSEUM OF VERSAILLES

FIRST STORY

THE NORTH WING

VESTIBULE OF THE CHAPEL N° 1

(Plan 2)

his vestibule leads to the gallery on the first story, to the side galleries to the rooms in the north wing. It is ornamented with columns and tres of the corinthian order. In the four corners of the ceiling are reliefs representing *the four quarters of the world*. Eight arches ing as doors or windows are surmounted by sitting figures sculptured sso-relievo and representing the Virtues. On each side are two recesses hich are placed marble statues. Towards the r.. th wing is Glory, assi. Resting on a pyramid she holds a medallion of Louis XV; a sitting at her feet presents a crown. On the side adjoining the apart-ts is the figure of Magnanimity, by Rousseau. She holds a sceptre er hand and a lion couches at her feet. The door of the grand Gallery n open gives a view of the chapel.

SALL N° 2

(Plan 2)

rmerly the suite of rooms belonging to the duke of Berri and to the prince princess of Conti.

). Battle of Rivoli, 14 January 1797, painted by *Bacler d'Albe.* (Painted on the battle field of Rivoli).

1. Engagement of Dierdof, 18 April 1797, by *Léon Cogniet* and *Girardet.*

Ney's hussars, Grenier's infantry and Hautpoul's reserve, rout the Austrian corps commanded by Werneck.

2. General Bonaparte's entry into Alexandria, 3 July 1798, by *Colson.*

The inhabitants of Alexandria made a desperate resistance from the roofs of their houses. One of them was on the point of being killed by a French soldier, when his family rushes towards the general in chief, and obtains his pardon.

3. General Bonaparte presents a sword to the military commander of Alexandria, July 1798, by *Mulard.*

Bonaparte wished to mark his respect for the valiant defence, ma
by the commander of Alexandria.

1684. Battle of the Pyramids, 21 July 1798, by *Hennequin.*

1685. General Bonaparte visits the fountain of Moses, decemb
1798, by *Barthelemy.*

1686. Halt of the French army at Syena (Upper Egypt), Februa
1799, by *Tardieu.*

On quitting the village of Syena our soldiers erect a column w
this inscription : *Road to Paris.*

1687. Engagement of Benouth, 8 March 1799, by *Ch. Langlois.*

General Belliard with six hundred men destroys the army of
cherif Hassan.

1688. Engagement at Nazareth, April 1799, by *Taunay.*

1689. Battle of mont Thabor, 16 April 1799, by *Cogniet* and *P.*
lippoteaux.

General Bonaparte, Kléber and Junot throw masses of the enem
cavalry into disorder who had failed in breaking the squares of
fantry.

1690. Battle of Heliopolis (lower Egypte), 20 Mai 1800, by *Cogn*
and *Girard.*

Kleber with about ten Thousand men, engages the army of
grand vizier Jussouf-Pacha, eighty thousands men strong, and puts
to rout.

1691. Desgenettes (Nicolas-René Dufriche, baron), doctor,
Callet.

The brave surgean in chief of the expedition to Egypt, in his eff
against the plague before Saint-Jean-d'Acre, and in order to raise
moral tone of the soldiers, had the courage, in the presence of
whole army, to inoculate himself with the virus.

1692. Denon (Dominique-Vivant, baron), scientific man and
graved, by *Robert Lefebvre.*

SALL N° 3

(Plan 2)

1693. Engagement at Stockach (duchy of Baden), May 1800,
Philippoteaux.

1694. The French army crosses the great Saint-Bernard at the
lage of Saint-Pierre, 20 May 1800, by *Thévenin.*

1695. The first consul visits the hospital of mount Saint-Bern
20 May 1800, by *Lebel.*

1696. French army descends mount Saint-Bernard, 20 May 18
by *Taunay.*

The snow was beginning to melt, and the least false slep would h
carried men and horses down the precipices.

1697. Passage of the army of reserve through the defile of A
redo, 21 May 1800.

98. Passage of the French artillery, under the fortress of Bard, 21 May 1800, by *Rodolphe Gautier*.

This difficult operation is well described by M. Thiers (*Histor. of the Revolution*).

99. Engagement on the bridge of Chiusella, 26 May 1800, by *R. Gautier*.

100. Allegory upon the battle of Marengo, by *Callet*.

Bonaparte is represented on horse-back, led by Minerva and crowned by Victory. Fame carries a standard on which is inscribed : *Veni, vidi, vici*.

101. Entrance of the French army into Genoa, 24 June 1800, by *Hue*.

102. Battle of Hochstedt, 13 June 1800, by *H. Lecomte*.

103. Passage of the Mincio and battle of Pozzolo, 25 December 1800.

104. Napoleon visits the camp at Boulogne, July 1804, by *J. F. Hue*.

An old invalid sailor presents a petition to Napoleon, who is on horse-back and surrounded by his staff.

105. Napoléon visits the environs of the castle of Brienne, 1804, by *Leroy de Liancourt*.

Napoleon visits a poor woman from whom when a school-boy he used to buy milk.

106. Interview between Napoleon and pope Pius VIII, in the forest of Fontainebleau, 26 November 1804, by *Demarne* and *Demouy*.

The Emperor alights at the cross of Saint-Herem and advancing to meet the Pope, embraces him.

107. Reduction of Ulm, 20 October 1805, by *Berthon*.

108. Allegory on the reduction of Ulm, by *Callet*.

Napoleon standing on a chariot drawn by winged horses, receives the keys of the town of Ulm; he is preceded by Minerva and Mercury.

109. Entry of the French army into Munich, 24 October 1805, by *Taunay*.

Napoleon entered Munich at nine in the evening; the town was illuminated.

110. Bivouac of the French army on the eve of the battle of Austerlitz, 1 December 1805, by *Bacler d'Albe*.

Napoleon visits the bivouacs ; one of the old grenadiers of the guard, says to him : Sire, you need not expose yourself, I promise to bring you the russian flags for the anniversary of your coronnation.

111. Death of general Valhubert, 2 December 1805, by *Peyron*.

This general was mortally wounded at Austerlitz. The order of the day stated that the wounded were to be carried off the field after the battle, his grenadiers coming to remove him, he sent them away,

reminding them of the order and reproaching them with their wreat ness.

1712. Allegory on the battle of Austerlitz, by *Callet.*

1713. Interview between Napoleon I and the archiduke Charles Stamersdorff, 17 December 1805, by *Ponce-Camus.*

After having received prince Charles in a hunting cottage three l gues from Vienna, Napoleon, wishing to give him some taken of his fection, presents him with his sword.

1714. The 1st. batallion of the 4th. regiment of the Line preser the Emperor with two standards taken from the ener at the battle of Austerlitz, décember 1805, by *Grenier.*

The standard-bearer of this batallion having been killed in a char and no one having noticed this in the midst of the battle, the ea was lost. On the field the soldiers performed prodigies of valour u after taking two flags from the enemy they claim a new eagle fr the Emperor in exchange for the one so gallantly lost.

HALL N° 4

(Plan 2)

Portion of the apartments that formerly belonged to the princes of Do bes, to the count of Eu, and mademoiselle de Sens.

1715. The senate receives the colours taken in the campaign Austria, 2 June 1806, by *Regnault.*

1716. Marriage of prince Eugène de Beauharnais and the princ Amelia of Bavaria at Munich, 13 January 1806, by *Mer geot.*

1717. Interview between Napoleon and the prince-primate at A chaffenbourg, 2 October 1806, by *Bourgeois* and *Debr*

1718. Interview between Napoleon I and the grand duke at Wur bourg, October 1806, by *H. Lecomte.*

1719. Engagement at Saalfeld, 10 October 1806, by *Desmoulins.*

The Austrian van-guard, commanded by prince Louis of Pruss was defeated by marshal Lannes. The prince of Prussia endeavouri in the midst of the confusion to rally his men, and his horse getti entangled, he was killed in a hand to hand combat with the quart master Guindet.

1720. The column of Rosbach, thrown down by the French arm 18 October, by *Vafflard.*

Napoleon going over the battle field of Rosbach orders that the lumn which had been erected there should be conveyed to Paris.

1721. Napoléon at the tomb of Frederik the great, 25 octol 1806, by *Ponce Camus.*

1722. Capitulation of Magdebourg, 8 November 1806, by *Va chelet.*

The garrison of Magdebourg defile before marshal Ney.

1723. Napoleon at Ostende, march 1807, by *Ponce Camus.*

Protection accorded by Napoleon to polish families.

4. Napoleon receives at Finkenstein the persian ambassador, April 1807, by *Mulard*.

5. Entry of the French army into Dantzick, 27 May 1807, by *A. Roehn*.

Marshal Lefebvre enters at the head of his division.

6. Engagement at Heilsberg, 11 June 1807, by *Jouy*.

The whole russian army retires before Napoleon who enters with his army into Heilsberg.

7. Military hospital of the French and Russians at Marienbourg, June 1807, by *A. Roehn*.

8. Interview of Napoleon and Alexander on the Niemen, 25 of June 1807, by *A. Roehn*.

The Emperor is accompanied by the grand duke of Berg, the prince of Neuchatel, the marshals Bessière and Ney. The grand duke Constantin is near Alexander.

HALL N° 5

(Plan 2)

9. Battle of Hoff, 6 of February 1807, painted by *Ch. Langlois*.

The dragons and cuirassiers of general Hautpoul, made a brilliant charge, repulse and cut to pieces two regiments of Russian infantry. The colonels and officers were taken prisoners as well as a great number of soldiers.

0. Napoleon receives the queen of Prussia at Tilsitt, 6 of July 1807, by *Tardieu*.

1. Alexander presents to Napoleon the Kalmoucks, the Cosacks and the Baskirs of the Russian army, July 1807, by *Bergeret*.

2. Entry of the imperial guard into Paris, after the prussian campaign, 25 of November, by *Taunay*.

The prefect of the Seine, Frochot, received, under a triumphal arch, erected at the barriere Villette, marshal Bressières and the imperial guard.

3. Napoleon visits the infirmery of the Invalides, 1808, by *V. Bellecourt*.

4. Napoleon receives at Erfurt the austrian ambassadors, October 1808, by *Gosse*.

5. The french army of Spain, commanded by the Emperor, crosses the defile of the Sierra-Guadarrama, December 1808, by *Taunay*.

6. The clemency of the Emperor towards mademoiselle de Saint-Simon, December 1808, by *Lafond*.

The daughter of the marquess of Saint-Simon throws herself at the feet of Napoleon, and obtains the pardon of her father, an old french officer in the spanish service, who was going to be brought before a court-martial.

1737. Combat of Corunna, 16 of January 1809, by *H. Lecomte.*
The duke of Dalmatie commanded the French. The English comma der in chief, sir John Moore was killed at the head of a brigade, whi was almost totally destroyed.

1738. Battle of Oporto, 29 of March 1809, by *Beaume.*
Marshal Soult, after the engagement of Corunna, marches towar Portugal, and attacks Oporto.

1739. Taking of Landshut, 21 of April 1809, by *Hersent.*
The grenadiers of 17th. of the Line, cross the bridge the enem had set fire to. The Austrian troops were repulsed, and the to taken.

1740. Attack and taking of Ratisbonne, 23 of April 1809, by *C Thouvenin.*
Marshal Lannes commanded the attack.

1741. Bombardment of Vienna, 11 of May 1809, by *Bacler d'Al*
A nerald, aide de camp of the duke of Montebello, bearing a su mons having been insulted, the Emperor bombarded the town.

1742. Napoleon commands a bridge to be thrown over the Danu at Ebersdorf, to enable him to cross into the island of L bau, 19 of May 1809, by *Appiani.*

1743. Crossing of the Danube by the French army, 4 of July 18 by *J. J. Hue.*
A torrent of rain, a violent storm, and profound darkness, facilita the crossing of the French army.

1744. Bivouac of Napoleon on the battle field of Wagram, nigh the 5 to the 6 of July 1809, by *A. Roehn.*

HALL N° 6

(Plan 2)

Bed-chamber of the count of Eu.

1745. Napoleon wounded before Ratisbone, 28 of April 1809, p ted by *Gautherot.*
His foot being pierced by a ball, the Emperor will not wait for dressing of the wound, but mounting on his horse, hastens to sh himself to the army.

1746. Return of Napoleon, into the island of Lobau, after the ba of Esling, 23 of May 1809, by *Ch. Meynier.*
Some wounded soldiers, whose wounds were being dressed, per ved the Emperor. Transported with joy, they forget their wounds receive him with acclamations.

1747. Engagement of Mautern (in Styria), 25 of May 1809, by *Lecomte.*
The French van-guard met the troops of general Jellachich, who cupied a height difficult to approach. The attack took place, and height was taken.

1748. Battle of Raab, 14 of June 1809, by *H. Lecomte.*

Victory gained by prince Eugene, with thirty five thousand men, against fifty thousand Austrians commanded by the archiduke John.

749. Battle of Wagram (second day), 6 of July 1809, by *Bellangé.*

750. Combat of Hollabrunn, 10 July 1809, by *H. Lecomte.*

Marshal Massena took posession of this village, gallantly defended; the Austrians retreat; an Austrian officer was sent to treat for the exchange of the prisoners.

751. Farewells of Maria-Louisa to her family, 13 of March 1810, by madame *Auzou.*

752. Arrival of Maria-Louisa at Compiègne, 28 of March 1810, by madame *Auzou.*

The Emperor goes to meet Maria-Louisa and led her to the palace at nine o'clock, in the evening, the authorities congratulate her and young girls offer her flowers and garlands.

HALL Nº 7

(Plan 2)

753. Napoleon at Astorga has the english prisoners presented to him, January 1809, painted by *H. Lecomte.*

754. Mariage of Napoleon and Maria-Louisa at the Louvre, 2 of April 1810, by *Rouget.*

755. Napoleon and Maria-Louisa, visit the squadron, moored in the Scheld, before Antwerp, 1 of May 1810, by *J. Van-Bree.*

756. The *Friedland* of eighty guns, launched in the port of Antwerp, 2 of May 1810, by *J. Van-Bree.*

757. Siege of Lerida, 14 of May 1810, by *Rémond.*

General Suchet compels the Spanish garnison to lay down their arms, and takes them prisoners of war.

758. Surrender of Tortosa, 2 of January, 1811, by *Rémond.*

After thirteen nights of open trenches, the fortress surrendered to the commander in chief Suchet; nine thousand prisoners were brought to France.

759. Engagement of Castalla, 21 of July 1812, by *Ch. Langlois.*

The French general Delort attacks and puts to flight the army of general O'Donnel and pursued it as far as Castalla.

760. Battle of Smolensk, 17 of August 1812, by *Ch. Langlois.*

Murat commanding the French cavalry repulsed the Cosacks and the Russian cavalry who abandon Smolensk.

761. Combat of Polotsk, 18 of August 1812, by *Ch. Langlois.*

General Gouvion of Saint-Cyr, with the 2d and 3st corps and the Bavarian division, routs the enemy, pursues it two leagues, takes possession of twenty cannons and takes one thousand prisoners.

762. Beginning of the battle of Moskowa, 7 of September 1812, by *A. d'Espinasse.*

1763. Battle of Moskowa, 7 of September 1812, by *Ch. Langlois*
This famous battle, where marshal Ney, prince d'Eckmül, and Mura illustrated themselves, began at six o'clock in the morning and wa over at two o'clock in the afternoon. One thousand pieces of canon fire sixty thousand times. The Russians were retreating, when count Cau laincourt fell down dead, shot by a ball.

1764. Defense of the chateau of Burgos, October 1812, by *Heim.*
The general of brigade Dubreton with sixteen thousand men, defen ded this position against Wellington at the head of thirty five thousan men. The english general was obliged to retreat after thirty five day siege.

HALL N° 8

(Plan 2)

Former site of the grand staircase of the northern wing.

1765. Taking of Tarragona, 28 of June 1811, painted by *Rémond*

1766. Battle of Lutzen, 2 of May 1813, by *Beaume.*
Commanded by the Emperor.

1767. Battle of Wurtchen, 21 of May 1813, by *Beaume.*
The prince of Moskowa, routs the enemy, who leaves nearly twent thousand men on the field of battle.

1768. Battle of Hanau, 30 of October 1813, by *Féron*, copied fro *H. Vernet.*
General Drouot, on the out-skirts of the wood, with the artillery the guard is charged by the bavarian light-horse, who advance in th midst of the cannons ; this general would inevitably have been kille if an artillery man had not felled with one blow of his lever his assai lant. The left of the picture represents the charge of the dragons ar chasseurs of the guard who dash forward against the Bavarians. Ne general Nansouty, who commands them, are general Flahaut and th general Exelmans, who has just fallen from his horse.

1769. Combat of the Champ-Aubert, 10 of February 1814, by *Ch Langlois.*
The Emperor wishing to divide the formidable army general Bluch directed upon Paris, goes to the height of Saint-Prix. The duke of R guse attacked the village of Baye and carried it. The ninth russia corps retreated, the french cavalry charged the squares and repuls them. Champ-Aubert was carried and winders the enemys retreat whom one thousand soldiers were taken prisoner, as well as the com mander in chief, the generals, the colonels, more thane one hundr officers, thirty pieces of cannon and two hundred carriages.

1770. Battle of Montmirail, 11 of February 1814, by *H. Scheffe* copied from *H. Vernet.*
Marshal Lefebvre, duke of Dantzick directs and animates the char of the chasseurs of the old guard, who rush upon the enemy, a make a dreadful carnage.

1771. Battle of Montereau, 18 of February, by *Ch. Langlois.*
The town and bridge of Montereau were defended by the prince

Wurtemberg, who occupied the heights of Surville. This height was taken possession of, and the French army remained master of the field.

72. Engagement at Claye, 27 of March 1814, by *Eugène Lamy*.
The enemy advanced towards Paris, general Vincent, at some distance from Claye, at the head of three regiments of cavalry, charged the enemy and drove them back, capturing from three to four hundred prisoners.

73. Battle of Toulouse, 10 of April 1814, by *Beaume*.
Gained by marshal Soult over the duke of Wellington.

74. Napoleon signs his abdication at Fontainebleau, 4 of April 1814, by *Bouchot* and *Ferri*.

75. The adieux of Napoleon to the imperial guard at Fontainebleau, 20 of April 1814, by *Montfort*, copied from *H. Vernet*.
When quitting Fontainebleau, Napoleon wished to take leave of the soldiers of the old guard, he concluded his speech by these words : « Adieu, my children, I should like to press you all to my heart, let me at least embrace your colours. » General Petit seizing the eagle advances, Napoleon receives it in his arms, and embraces the flag.

HALL N° 9.

(Plan 2)

76. Louis XVIII at the Tuileries, 1814, painted by *Marigny*, copied from *Gerard*.

77. Napoleon leaves the island of Elba to return to France, 1 of March 1815, by *Beaume*.

78. Louis XVIII quits the palace of the Tuileries, in the night of the 20 of March 1819, by *Gros*.

79. Champ de Mai, 1 of June 1815, by *Heim*.
Napoleon convoked the assembly of the Champ-de-Mai, which met in the Champ-de-Mars.

80. Marriage of the duke of Berry with Caroline-Ferdinande-Louise, princess of the Two-Sicilies, 17 June 1816, by *Renoux*.
This ceremony took place in Notre-Dame.

81. Inauguration of the statue of Henri IV on the Pont-Neuf, 23 of August 1818, by *H. Lecomte*.

82. Allegory. The tomb of Napoleon at Sainte Helena, by *Alaux*, copied from Horace Vernet and Gerard.

83. Opening of the session of the chambers in the presence of the King at the Louvre, 28 of January 1823, by *Renoux*.

84. Taking of the intrenchments before Coronna, 5 of July 1823, by *H. Lecomte*.
General Bourke points out to general La Rochejacquelein rocks not fortified saying at the same time : « There, the victory. »

1785. Engagement at Campillo d'Arenas, 28 of July 1823, by *C. Langlois.*

General Molitor carries the positions of the Spaniards.

1786. Attack and taking of the fortress of île Verte, by marsh Lauriston, 15 August 1823, by *Gilbert.*

1787. Taking of Trocadero, 31 of August 1823, by *Paul Delaroch*

The Duke of Angoulême, at the foot of the intrenchments surround by his generals, watches the differents incidents of the action.

1788. Taking of Pampelune by marshal Lauriston, 7 of Septemb 1823, by *Carle Vernet.*

1789. Combat of Puerto de Miravete, 30 of september 1823, *Eug. Lamy.*

General La Rochejacquelein's brigade puts the Spaniards to flig

HALL N° 10

(Plan 2)

1790. King Charles X goes to the cathedral of Notre-Dame, 29 October 1823, painted by *Gosse.*

Solemn entry of King Charles X into Paris, after the funeral Louis XVIII.

1791. Review of the national guard at the Champ-de-Mars Charles X, 30 of September 1824, by *Horace Vernet.*

1792. Coronation of Charles X at Reims, 29 of May 1825, *Gerard.*

The King, mounted on his throne, embraces the Dauphin and princes of the royal family.

1793. Review at the camp Saint-Léonard at Reims, 31 of May 18 by *Gros.*

A Camp had been formed under the walls of the city, during ceremony of the coronation.

1794. Entry of Charles X into Paris after the coronation, 6 of Ju 1825, by general *Lejeune.*

1795. Battle of Navarin, 20 of October 1827, by *Garneray.*

The Turkish fleet was destroyed by the united squadrons of Fran England and Russia.

1796. Battle of Navarin, 20 of October 1827, by *Bouterwerk,* cop from *Ch. Langlois.*

1797. Death of Bisson, 5 of November 1827, by madame *Rang.*

Henry Bisson, midship man of a vessel, placed on a Greek pirate wh had captured, is assailed during the night by pirates who wish to cover it. Finding himself on the point of being overwhelmed by n bers, he sets fire to the powder stone and dies for the honour of flag.

1798. Entry of Charles X into Colmar (on the king's visit to départments), 10 of September 1828, by *Wachsmut.*

799. Interview of général Maison and Ibrahim-Pacna, at Navarin, september 1828, by *Ch. Langlois*.
800. Taking of Patras by general Schneider, 4 of october 1828, by *H. Lecomte*.
801. Taking of Coron, by general Sebastiani, 9 october 1828, by *H. Lecomte*.
802. Taking of the castle of Morée by general Maison, 30 of October, by *Ch. Langlois*.
803. Combat of Sidi-Ferruch, 14 of June 1830, by *Carbillet*, copied from Ch. Langlois.

Expedition to Algiers commanded by general Bourmont. The african batteries opposed the disembarcation of our troops in vain.

804. Attack on Algiers by sea, 29 of June 1830, by *Th. Gudin*.
805. Attack on Algiers by sea, 3 of July 1836, by *Morel-Fatio*.
806. Taking of the fortress of the Emperor, 4 of July 1830, by *Wachsmut*.
807. Entry of the French army into Algiers, 5 of July 1830, by *Flandin*.

HALL N° 11

(Plan 2)

808. Arrival of the duke d'Orleans at the Palais-Royal, 30 of July 1836, p. by *Carbillet*, after H. Vernet.

Invited by the deputies of Paris to hast into the capital, the prince went on foot from Neuilly, arrived at 10. P. M at the Palais-Royal, through the confusion of the barricades.

809. The duke d'Orleans signing the proclamation of the lieutenancy general of the kingdom, 31 July 1830, p. *Court*.
810. Sketch of the preceeding picture, p. *Court*.
811. The reading at the Hôtel-de-Ville of the manifeste of the deputies, and of the proclamation of the lieutenant general of the kingdom, 21 July 1830, p. by *F. Dubois*, after Gerard.
812. The duke d'Orleans receives at the barrière du Trone, the 1rst. regiment of hussars, commanded by the duke of Chartres (Since duke d'Orleans), p. *Ary Scheffer*.
813. The dukes of Orleans and Chartres returning to the Palais-Royal, 4 August 1830, p. *A. Faure*.
814. Jacques Lafitte, president of the chamber of deputies, presents to the duke d'Orleans the act which calls him to the throne, 7 August 1830, p. *Heim*.

This picture is celebrated for the likenesses of 44 celebrated persons of that period.

815. The chamber of peers presents to the duke of Orleans a declaration similar to that of the chamber of deputies, 7 August 1830, p. *Heim*.

1816. Distribution of flags to the national guard, 29 August 1830 p. *F.* and *E. Dubois.*

The king Louis-Philippe and Lafayette, distributed flags to the le gions assembled in the Champ-de-Mars.

1817. The national guard celebrates, in the court of the Palais Royal, the anniversary of the king's birthday, 6 Octobe 1830, p. *F. Dubois.*

1818. The king refuses the crown offered by the Belgian congres to the duke of Nemours, 17 February 1831, p. *Gosse.*

1819. Distribution of flags to the army, 27 March 1831, p. *F Dubois.*

1820. The king Louis-Philippe visits the battle field of Valmy, June 1831, p. *Mauzaisse.*

At the foot of the monument erected in honour of Kellermann, wa an old veteran, named Jametz, ancient companion in arms o the king at the battle of Valmy, where he lost an arm. Louis-Philipp gave him the cross of the Legion of honour and a pension.

1821. Taking of Bona, 27 March 1832, p. *Bouterwerk*, after H Vernet.

1822. The king in the midst of the national guard after an insur rection, in the night of the 5 of June 1832, p. *Biard.*

1823. The king visits the wounded after the insurrection of th 5 of June 1832, p. *Lugardon,* after Aug. Debay.

1824. The duke d'Orleans in the trench a the siege of the citadel o Anvers, nights of the 29 and 30 of novembre 1832, p. *Lu gardon,* after A Roger.

1825. The duke of Nemours in the trench of the siege of the cita del of Antwerp, Decembre 1832, p. *Am. Faure.*

1826. Taking of the fort of the Saint-Laurent by the grenadiers o the 65th line. (Seige of Anvers, 14 Décember 1832), p. *Jouy,* after Bellangé.

1827. Engagement at Doel, 23 Décember 1832, p. *Bonhommé,* after T. Gudin.

A batallion of the brigade of general de Rumigny repels, 2400 Dutch, backed by a frigate, and other armed ships.

1828. The Dutch garrison lays down its arms before the French on the glacis of the citadel of Anvers, 24 December 1832, p. *Eugene Lami.*

1829. The king and royal family go on board the frigate *Atalante,* on he road to Cherbourg, 3 September 1833 (they visit the great works going on in the port), p. *Th. Gudin.*

1830. Interment of the victims of the attempt (Fieschi's), 28 July 1835, performed at the Invalids, 2 August 1815, p. *Alfred Johannot.*

1831. Engagement at Sig. 1rst. December 1835, p. *Beaume.*

Marshal Clausel, takes this fort, defended by 18,000 Arabs.

32. Engagement at Habrah, 3 December 1835, p. *Th. Leblanc.*
The duke d'Orleans and Oudinot's brigade, pass over the ravine, where Abd-el-Kader's regulars were lying in ambush.

33. March of the French army, after the taking of Mascara, 9 December 1835, p. *Th. Leblanc.*
After having set fire to Mascara, the French army leaves this town, bringing away under their protection the Jewish population which was there.

STAIRCASE OF THE NORTHERN WING, N° 12.

(Plan 2)

34. Louis XVI, king of France, marble, p. *Houdon.*

VESTIBULE OF THE HALL DE SPECTACLE, N° 13

(Plan 2)

35. Réaumur (René-Antoine Ferchault de), physician. Plaster, by *Lemoine.*
36. Trudaine (Daniel-Charles), inspector general of the finances. Plaster.
37. Valbelle (Joseph-Alphonse-Omer count de), field-marshal. Plaster, by *Houdon.*
38. Soufflot (Jacques-Germain), architect. Plaster, by *Prévot.*
39. Falconet (Etienne-Maurice), sculptor. Plaster.
40. Franklin (Benjamin), president of Pennsylvania. Plaster, by *Houdon.*
41. Nogaret (Armand-Frédéric-Ernest), secretary of the count of Provence. Plaster, by *Giusta.*
42. Thouin (André), botanist. Plaster.

GALLERY N° 14.

(Plan 2)

Formerly a servant's lobby. This gallery from number 1843 *to* 1921, *contains* 78 *statues, busts, or mausoleums of persons represented in the pictures, some of whom notice has already been taken; on account of their artistic value.*

Notice the group in marble, by Bosio. History and Art crowning the Arts of France, placed in the middle of this gallery, and the numbers; 1841, Joan of Arc, surnamed, the Maid of Orleans, marble statue by the Princess Mary d'Orleans, in 1837; 1860, Charles V, ancient statue attributed to Jean Cousin; 1862, Henri II, king of France, by Germain Pilon; 1864, Catherine de Médicis, by G. Pilon; 1869, Henri III, by G. Pilon; 1875, Richelieu (cardinal of), Coysevox; 1895, monument of Louvois and statue of Souvré, by Girardon and Van-Cleve; 1902, Conti (prince of) by Coustou; 1813, Beaujolais (Louis-Charles d'Orleans, count of), by Pradier.

STAIRCASE Nº 15 (STATUES AND BUSTS)

(Plan 2)

1922. Godfrey de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem. Plaster, by *Valoi*
1923. Raimbaud III, count of Orange. Plaster, by *Daniel.*
1924. Saint Bernard, abbey of Clairvaux. Plaster, by *Desbœufs.*
1925. Boucicault (Jean le Meindre II surnamed), marshal of Franc
Plaster, by *Raggi.*
1926. Clisson (Olivier, sire of), constable of France. Plaster l
Foyatier.
1927. Dunois (John, count of), surnamed the bastard of Orlean
grand Chamberlain of France. Plaster, by *Duret.*
1928. Montmorency (Anne, duke of), constable of France. Marb
by *Pradier.*
1929. Guise (Francis de Lorraine, duke of). Plaster, by *Au*
Barre.
1930. Harlay (Achille of), first president, Parliament of Paris. Pla
ter, by *Legendre Héral.*
1931. Molé (Matthew), chancellor of France. Plaster, by *Nanteui*

HALL Nº 16.

(Plan 2)

Formerly the apartment of the wife of marshal Villars. The pictures the hall numbers 16, 17, 20 and 22, are not numbered the placing of t pictures of the Italian campaign not being finished.

Volunteering, 22 of July 1792, p. *Aug. Vinchon.*

On the public squares, and principally on the square of the Hotel Ville.

Entry of the prince president into Paris (on his return from th south), 16 of October 1852, by *Larivière.*

Battle of Alma, 26 of september 1854, by *Rivoulon.*

Colonel Cler plants the banner of his regiment on the telegra tower. Serjeant-major Fleury waves the drapeau, which falls with t gallant non-commissioned officer, struck by a ball. The zouave's sta dard is shattered at the handle, by the bursting of a bomb-shell. Lie tenant Poitevin of the 39th rushes to plant his banner in his turn; ball pierces his chest. On the left, general Canrobert is wounded at t shoulder by the bursting of a bomb-shell.

Battle of Inkermann, 5 of November 1854, by *G. Doré.*

Attack and taking of green-mamelon and of the white-works, 7 June 1855, by *A. V. Jumel.*

Battle of Traktir, 16 of August 1855, by *A. V. Jumel.*

The Russian cavalry and infantry, presenting an effective force about 60,000 men, were unable to take posession of our positions the Tchernaïa. The Russians lost in this brilliant affair upwards

6,000 men, several generals, and left in our hands upwards of 2,200 wounded and prisoners.

king of Sebastopol, 8 of September 1855, by *A. Jumel.*

mbat of Kanghil, by *Couverchel.*

squet (Pierre Joseph-François), marshal of France, by *H. Vernet.*

nrobert (François-Certain), marshal of France, by *H. Vernet.*

stumes of the imperial guard (foot gendarmery, grenadiers, zouaves, foot chasseurs), by *Armand Dumarescq.*

neau (Jean-Martial), minister of the finances, bust in marble, by *Dantan junior.*

ıcos (Théodore), minister of the marine and of the colonies, bust in marble, by *Lescorné.*

HALL N° 17.

(Plan 2)

ırshal Ney sustains the rear-guard of the grand army; retreat from Russia, December 1812, painted by *Adolphe Yvon.*

ttle of Alma, 20 of September 1854, by *H. Bellangé.*

ttle of Balaclava, 25 of october 1854, by *A. V. Jumel.*

ıgagement of Balaclava, 1854, by *Philippoteaux.*

ege of Sebastopol, winter of 1854, by *Rigo.*

General Canrobert consoles and rewards the wounded.

tack of the redout Selinghinsk, night of the 23 to the 24 of February 1855, by *Fontaine.*

The attack was directed by general Monnet.

ath of general Bizot, by *Armand Dumaresq.*

ath of colonel Brancion, 7 of June 1855, by *P. A. Protais.*

This gallant officer dies covered by the colours of France; the grasse-shot struck him as his victorious hand was planting our standard on the enemy's parapet.

ssault on Sépastopol, 8 of September 1855, by *A. J. Duvaux.*

ngress of Paris, 25 of February to the 31 of March 1856, by *Ed. Dubuffe.*

ntry of the Italian army into Paris, by *Ginain.*

stumes of the imperial guard (mounted gendarmery, cuirassiers, dragons, lancers, chasseurs, guides, artillery, engineers corps, carriage train), by *Armand Dumarescq.*

amelin (baron), rear-admiral, marble bust, by *Mégret.*

lchingen (Michel-Louis-Félix Ney, duke of), general of brigade, marble bust, by *Jaley.*

Died at Gallipoli, 14 of july 1854, during the Crimean campaign.

arbuccia (John-Luke-Sebastien-Bonaventure), general of brigade, marble bust, by *Nanteuil.*

errin-Jonquière (Amédée-Célestin), général of brigade, died in the Crimée, marble, by *Dantan senior.*

HALL N° 18

(Plan 2)

Formerly the apartment of the duke and duchess of Saint-Simon.

1946. Foundation of the royal college, by Francis I, painted b
Delorme.

1947. Achille de Harlay, on the days of the Barricades, 12 of Ma
1588, by *Abel de Pujol.*

The duke of Guise, after this days, visited the first president, Achill
de Harlay. " It is a great pity, said this grave magistrat to him, whe
the valet drives away the master! However, my soul belongs to God
my heart belongs to my King, and my body is in the hands of th
wicked ; let them do with it, what they will. "

1948. Battle of Ivry, 14 of March 1590, by *Ch. Steuben.*

It is known how Henry IV electrised his soldiers by these words
« If your standard bearer fall you, rally round my white plume, yo
will ever find it the road of honour and victory.

1949. The Parliament of Paris annuls the while of Louis XIV, 2 o
september 1715, by *Alaux.*

HALL N° 19

(Plan 2)

1950. Oath of the Jeu-de-Paume (Versailles), 20 of June 1789
painted by *A. Couder.*

1951. National federation at the Champ-de-Mars, 14 of July 1790
by *A. Couder.*

1952. General Bonaparte at the conseil of the *Five Hundred* a
Saint-Cloud, 10 of November 1799, by *François Bouchot*

1953. Installation of the council of state, at the palace of the Peti
Luxembourg, 25 of december 1799, by *A. Couder.*

The first consul receives the oath of the presidents of the sections.

1954. Royal session for the opening of the chambers and the pro-
clamation of the constitutional charter, 4 of june 1814, by
Vinchon.

HALL OF THE CRIMEA, n° 20

(Plan 2)

*This hall was formerly a part of the apartment of the marquess of Sasse-
nage, knight of honour to the Dauphiness.*
The ceiling is painted by Horace Vernet.

Desimbarkation of the French army at Old-Port (Crimea), 14 of
September 1854, by Barrias.

At half past eight in the morning, the french flag was planted in the
Crimean soil, by the hands of general Canrobert. At two o'clock, gene-
ral Saint-Arnaud and his staff landed to the cry o « Vive l'Empereur »

le of Alma. by *Pils.*
ing of the fortress of Malakoff, 8 of September 1855, by *A. Yvon.*
defiles of Malakoff, 8th. of september 1855, by *Ad. Yvon.*
curtain of Malakoff, 8th. of September 1855, by *Ad. Yvon.*
e of Sebastopol, october 1855, by *A. Durand Brager.*

Sebastopol was bombarded and cannonaded during three hundred and twenty two days.

e of Sebastopol, October 1855, panorama of the attacks on the ft, by *F. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, october 1855, view of Kamiesch taken from the id of the port, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, october 1855, panorama of Sebastopol, view ken from the sea, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, october 1854, to september 1855, the fort Gé-ois, p. *Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to September 1855, the Lazar-tto, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to September 1855, view taken om the bottom of the bay of Lazarretto and the bastion of the uarantine, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol. October 1854 to September 1855, bastion of the uarantine, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, october 1854 to Septembre 1855, the great emetery, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to september 1855, house of the iarries, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to Septembre 1855, central bas-on, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to September 1855, right lunette the central bastion, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to september 1855, ravine of the con, or artillery, view taken from the left, outside the battery *bis.* p. *H. H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854, to September 1855, front of the stion of the mast, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, october 1854 to September 1855, ravine belon-ng to the English, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to September 1855, the little Ma-elon-Vert, p. *H. Durand Brager.*
e of Sebastopol, October 1854 to september 1855, the *Roland* rcing an entry into the bay of Strelitzka, p. *H. Durand ager.*

On the 6 of October, admiral Bruat having with fresh troop reconnoitred fort Genois in order place there a marine battery the steam corvette, captain baron de la Ronciere le Noury, to help him enter the bay, under a heavy fire.

Siege of Sebastopol, october 1854 to September 1855, battery fusees at Strelitzka, on the plateau behind the genovese fort, *H. Durand Brager.*

Siege of Sepastopol, October 1854 to September 1855, le Clocheto general quarter of the trench, p. *H. Durand Brager.*

Saint Arnaud (Armand-Jacques Leroy de), marshal of France, *Larivière.*

Conqueror at the Alma, died at sea board du Berthollet, 29 se tember 1854.

Pelissier (Aimable-Jean-Jacques, duke de Malakoff), marshal France. Marble bust, by *Crauk.*

Bosquet (Pierre Joseph-François), marshal of France. Marble bu by the *count de Nieuwerkerke.*

Bruat (Armand Joseph), admiral of France, by *Eugène Giraud.*

Bizot (Michel-Brice), general of division, killed before Sébastop Marble bust, by *Oliva.*

Lavarande (Louis-Léopold Pecqueult de), general of brigade, di in the Crimea. Marble bust, by *H. de Vauréal.*

Marolles (Louis-Roger de), general of brigade, died at the taking Sebastopol. Marble bust. by *Dantan junior.*

Ponteves (Louis-Jean-Baptiste-Edmond, count de), general of b gade. Marble bust, by *Matthieu Meusnier.*

Saint-Pol (Jules de), general of brigade, killed before Sebastop Marble bust. by *Levéque.*

Rivet (general of division). Marble bust, by *Brunet.*

Lourmel (comte de), general of division, by *count de Nogent.*

Brancion (de), colonel. Marble bust, by *Cotte.*

Battle of Magenta, p. *Jumel.*

Battle of Magenta, p. *Couverchel.*

Battle of Solferino, p. *Jumel.*

Episode of the battle of Solferino, by *Arm. Dumarescq.*

Mac-Mahon (duke of Magenta), marshal of France, *H. Vernet.*

Regnaud de St.-Jean-d'Angely, marshal of France, p. *Larivière*

Niel, marshal of France, p. *Larivière.*

Mac-Mahon (duke of Magenta), marshal of France. Marble bust, *Crauck.*

Niel, marshal of France. Marble bust, by *Crauck.*

HALL Nº 21

(Plan 2)

Ceiling painted by Feron, under the direction of Horace Vernet.

2013. The French fleet forcing the entry of the Tagus, 11 July 18 p. *Horace Vernet.*

The admiral obtains satisfaction at Lisbon, for injuries commi on French subjects.

)14. Entry of the French army into Belgium, August 1831, p. *Horace Vernet.*

The duke d'Orleans goes to protect king Leopold, against the Dutch.

)15. The French troops occupy Ancona, 23 February 1832, p. *Horace Vernet.*

Colonel Combes, orders the sappers to break open the gates of Ancona with their hatchets, which the pontifical soldiers refused to do. Soon after the French flag floated over the citadel.

)16. Attack of the citadel of Anvers, 22 of December 1832, p. *Horace Vernet.*

By the Marshal Gérard, the dukes d'Orléans and of Nemours. The general of the engineers, Bixio, points out on a map the works begun; the generals Baudrand, Hugues Saint-Cyr and Neigre, the colonels Vaillant and Lafontaine are to the right of the picture.

In front the suttler Joinette Mouron is seated against a traverse This suttler gave proof of true heroism : some miners shut up, by the fire of the Dutch, in a mine dug by themselves would not have been able to live without Joinette, who, in the night, brought them food not withstanding the projectiles thrown by the Dutch.

)17. Taking of Bougie, October the 2nd. 1833, p. by *Horace Vernet.*

By the general Trézel, the principal heights were taken. Captain Molière was wounded during the action.

)18. Combat of l'Habrah, 3 december 1835, p. by *Horace Vernet.*

The duke of Orléans attacked the wood of L'Habrah at the head of the 17th light company of the line. He is followed by the generals Marbot, Baudrand, Oudinot, of the dukes of Elchingen, the count of Chabaud-Latour Baudens, surgeon. and Salle, aide-de-camp of the general Valée. M. Auguste Bertin de Vaux is near the colonel de L'Etang who shoots a Kabyl with a pistol. Fu ther back the marshal Clausel, directs the sharp-shooters.

)19. Combat of Sickak (province of Oran), 6 July 1836, p. by *Horace Vernet.*

General Bugeaud takes prisoners.

)20. Combat of Somah, 24 November 1836, by *Horace Vernet.*

Commander Changarnier is on horseback in the middle of a square of infantry who drive back the Arabs at the point of the bayonnet.

)21. Siege of Constantinople; the enemy repulsed from the heights of Coudiat-Ati, 10 of October 1837, p. by *Horace Vernet.*

A party of our army occupied the cimetery of Constantine; the duke of Nemours, one foot resting on the stones of the intrenchment, is surrounded by general officers. Behind the group, the foreign legion repulses the attack of the Kabyles.

)22. Siege of Constantine; the assault ing columns put themselves in motion, 13th. of October 1837, p. by *Horace Vernet.*

Lieutenant-colonel Lamoricière, sword in hand is at the head o the first column, and points out the breach. The captain of the zouaves Garderens de Boisse runs in front a flag in hand; he is followed by the sergeant-Major Debray. Officers of different arms follow M. de Lamoricière.

The battery of breach placed to the right, is commanded by the duke of Nemours who gives the signal for the attack. He is accompanied by colonels baron Boyer, count of Chabannes, prince of Moskowa. In the interior of the battery the second column of assault is formed.

The general Valée is seated on the second piece of canon, he has a watch in his hand. Standing before him, colonel Combes, who commands te second column awaits his orders At the extreme point to the right of the picture, M. Baudens sergeant-major, stands close to baron Christian Dumas, who is wounded and is carried by soldiers to the rear

2023. Siége of Constantine, taking of the town, 13 of October 1837, by *Horace Vernet.*

Colonel Combes is standing in the centre of the second attacking column, raising his kepi in the air, orders the drums and fifes to sound the charge. On the front, M. Negrier, engineer, carrying a ladder, and M. Pate, commander of the African skirmishers, climb the breach. At the right of colonel Combes, M Sanzai, captain of the zouaves, has just been wounded, is supported by his soldiers; behind him, M. de Serigny. chef de bataillon, of the 2h regiment of light infantry is thrown down by the falling of a portion of a wall; farther on to the left, M Niel, captain of the engineers, clings to the part of the wall, that remains standing. Lieutenant-colonel Lamoricière, on the top of the breach, is armed with an hatchet and, in order to issue his commands, he points whith his sword arm. Near him are captain Leblanc (of the engineers), Vieux (of the engineers), Napoleon Bertrand (of the spahis), de Richepanse and Garderens de Boisse who has fallen as he was in the act of lifting up his gun surmounted by a flag.

2024. Taking of the fortress of Saint-Jean-d'Ulloa, 27 of November 1838, by *Horace Vernet.*

The prince de Joinville, standing on the poop of the corvet *La Créole*, listens to the report of M. Penaud, first lieutenant. Three sailors come out to examine the injury done to the side of the corvet by a cannon ball. Admiral Baudin is standing on the right on the stern of the frigate *La Gloire*. In the distance is seen the explosion of the tower du Cavalier.

2025. Combat of l'Affroun, 27 of april 1840, by *Horace Vernet.*

The duke of Orleans, the duke of Aumale, and marshal Valee, at the head of about nine thousand men, put to flight eighteen thousand arab horse and foot soldiers.

2026. The French army occupies the Teniah de Mouzaïa, 12 of May 1840, by *Horace Vernet.*

Three columns, commanded by marshal Valee, the duke of Orleans, and the duke of Aumale, take possession of this position. It was necessary to climb a steep and perpendicular ground, and our troups, co-

vered with blood, perspiration and dust, having reached the defiles, force the enemy to fly in all directions.

SALL N° 22

(Plan 2)

A portion of this sall was occupied, under Louis XV, by marshal de Bettesle and by the officers of the guards; in another portion the musicians of the chapel used to assemble, and it was also there that were lodged the monks who celebrated the divine service.

Taking of Abd-el-Kader's smahla at Taguin, 16 of May 1843, painted by *Horace Vernet.*

Battle of Isly, 14 of August 1844, by *Horace Vernet.*

Marshall Bugeaud receives from colonel Yusuf the standards and parasol, the insignia of command taking from the camp of the son of the emperor of Marocco, by the chasseurs and spahis.

Abd-el-Kader-ben-Mahhi-Eddin, by *Ange Tissier.*

View of the city Rome and of the siege works executed by the French army, by *Th. Jung* and *Gobaut.*

Siege of Rome, taking of the bastion n° 8, 30 June of 1849, by *Horace Vernet.*

Assault of Zaatcha, by colonel Canrobert, November 1849, by *J. Beaucé.*

Assault and taking of Laghouat, by general Pelissier, 4 of November 1852, by *J. A. Beaucé.*

Taking of Tiguert-Hala (expedition of Kabylie), by *Decaen.*

General Renault compels the Arabs to abandon this position.

The prince-president restores Abd-el-Kader to liberty at the chateau of Amboise, by *Tissier.*

Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, marshal of France, by *Rodakowski.*

CENTRAL PART

SALON OF HERCULES N° 1

(Plan 2)

Till the year 1771, this saloon was the upper gallery of the ancient chapel. The painter Lemoine, chose for subject the Apotheosis of Hercules, alluding, it is said, to one of the christian names of André-Hercules, cardinal of Fleury. Hercules presented to Jupiter Love and Virtue, is sitting in a car drawn by genii, Jupiter seated close to Juno presents to him Hebe goddess of youth, led by Hymen: Ganymede is close to Hebe,

on the left Bacchus, seated and leaning of the god Pan is accompanied by two Sylvans. Above Bacchus are Mercury and Amphitrite, and underneath are Venus with Cupido and the three Graces. Lower down, Diana and Pandora are close to Comus who carries a wand wreatted with garlands of flowers; and underneath Mars and Vulcan comtemplate the fall of the Monsters and Vices who have been hurled be neath the car of Hercules. All the others gods of Olympus and History are in this magnificent picture, one of the grandest compositions known (measuring 18 metres 50 centimetres by 17 metres), containing one hundred and forty two figures and which won for the artist the title of first painter to the king.

Two pictures adorn this salon.

2032. Louis XIV, painted by *Pierre Mignard.*

The King on horse-back, covered with armour is crowned by Victory; in the back ground is seen the town of Maestricht.

2033. Crossing the Rhine, 12 of June 1672, by *Franque*, copied from Lebrun and Van der Meulen.

SALON OF ABUNDANCE, N° 2

(Plan 2)

Formerly vestibule of the galleries of the anetent chapel.

CEILING

Abundance or regal munificence, p. *Houasse.*

2034. Taking of Charleroi, 12 of June 1667. *School of Van der Meulen.*

The marquess de Castel-Rodrigo, governor of the Lou Countries, at the approach of the French, capitulated to Turenne and Vauban, who are represented in the fore-ground of the picture.

2035. Taking of Lille, 27 of Augustus 1667. *School of Van der Meulen.*

Louis the XIV on horse-back, points with his tick, the trenches of the town, the duke d'Orléans accompanies him.

2036. Siege of Valenciennes, by Louis XIV, March 1667, p. *Van der Meulen.*

2037. Taking of Cambrai, 5 of April 1667, p. *Van der Meulen.*

The king Louis XIV, directed this siege, assisted by marshals de Schomberg, de Lafeuillade, de Luxembourg et de Lorges.

2038. Siege of Fribourg, 17 of November 1667. *School of Van der Meulen.*

By marshal de Créquy, in the fore ground are prisoners, the marshal is on horse-back in the back-ground.

2039. Taking of Leewe, 4 May 1678. *School of Van der Meulen.*

SALON OF VENUS, N° 3

(Plan 2.)

Used as a luncheon room on reception days. The "Mercury" of 1682 gives the details of the luncheons served in this hall and adds. "As this luncheon is only served up to be eaten, it remains on the table during the four hours that the entertainment lasts, and every guest helps himself as he pleases.

CEILING

Venus subjugating the Divinities and Powers, p. *Houasse.* Observe in this hall the beautiful marble group by Pradier, the three Graces.

SALON OF DIANA, N° 4

(Plan 2)

Billiard room under Louis XIV.

CEILING

Diana presiding over navigation and hunting; the goddess is in her chariot accompanied by the Hours and by Night. The Hours of the morning precede the car. Navigation and hunting are represented by two women : one is on a vessel, holding the helm, the other holds a net and is followed by children one holding a horn, and the others holding dogs in couples, painted by Blanchard. The carvings are painted by Audran, Lafosse, and Sarrazin.

2040. Louis XIV. Marble bust, by *le Bernin.*
2041. Louis XIV, by *Hyacinthe Rigaud.*
2042. Maria-Theresa of Austria, queen of France, attributed to *Beaubrun.*
2043. Maria-Theresa of Austria. Marble bust, by *Desbœufs.*
2044. Louis of France, dauphin, surnamed the Great. Marble bust, by *Coysevox.*
2045. Philip of France, duke of Orleans. Marble bust, by *Dantan junior.*
2046. Condé (Louis of Bourbon, 2nd. of that name, prince of), surnamed the great Condé. Marble bust, by *Grevenich.*
2047. Turenne (Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscount de), marshal of France, by *Coysevox.*
2048. Philip d'Orléans, duke d'Orléans, régent of the kingdom. Marble bust, by *Bra.*
2049. Vendôme (Louis-Joseph, duke de), marshal of France. Marble bust, by *Guillot.*
2050. Villars (Louis-Charles-Hector, duke of), marshal of France. Marble bust, by *Bougron.*

SALON OF MARS, N° 5

(Plan 2)

Formerly card-room, ball and concert-room.

In this hall "says Mercury of 1682" the king, queen and royal family, condescend to play with several of the assembly, who have never had that honour.

CEILING

Mars on a car drawn by wolves, painted by Audran.

In the various compartments, Houasse and Jouvenet have shewn the horrors and avantages of war. The tops of the doors, painted by Simon Vouet, represent Justice, Moderation, Force and Prudence, portraits of the time. The duchess of Longueville, the Coronation and mariage of Louis XIV, after Lebrun. Where the picture of the coronation and mariage is, are two marble plat-forms occupied by the musicians on the reception days.

2051. Louis XIV, aged ten. *School of S. Vouet.*
2052. Mazarin (Jules, cardinal de). *French school.*
2053. Condé (Louis de Bourbon), surnamed le Grand Condé, by *Serrur.*
2054. Longueville (Henri d'Orleans, duke de), by *Eug. Goyet.*
2055. Longueville (Anne-Geneviève de Bourbon, duchess of), *French school.*
2056. Beaufort (François de Vendôme, duke of), admiral of France.
2057. Turenne (Henri, count de la Tour d'Auvergne), marshal of France, by *mademoiselle Moré.*
2058. Coronation of Louis XIV at Reims, 7ch. of June 1645, p. *B. Yvart.*
2059. Interview between Louis XIV and Philip the 4 in Pheasant island, 7 of June 1660, by *Mathieu,* after Lebrun and Van der Meulen.
2060. Taking of Luxembourg, by Vauban and marshal de Créquy, 3 of June 1684, by *Van der Meulen.*
2061. Taking of Mons, 9ch. of April 1691. *School of Van der Meulen.*

By Louis XIV, the Dauphin, and marshals de Boufflers and La Feuillade.

SALON OF MERCURY, N° 6

(Plan 2)

This hall opened into the king's bed-room, after the death of Louis XIV, his coffin was exhibited 8 days in a chapel ardente. The ceiling represents Mercury drawn by two cocks, painted by J. B. de Champagne, as were also the carvings.

2062. Louis XIII. *School of Simon Vouet.*
2063. Anne of Austria, queen of France, by *Nocret senior.*
2064. Gaston-Jean-Baptiste of France (Monsieur), duke of Orléans, by *Paulin Guérin*, copied from Van-Dyck.
2065. Orléans (Marie de Bourbon-Montpensier, duchess of), by *madame Dehérain.*
2066. Louis XIV. *French school.*
2067. Maria-Theresa of Austria, queen of France. *French school.*
2068. Montpensier (Anne-Marie-Louise, duchess of), surnamed the grande Mademoiselle, by *Alluys.*
2069. Toscany (Marguerite-Louise d'Orléans, grand-duchess of). *French school.*
2070. Guise (Elisabeth of Orléans, duchess of). *French school.*
2071. Savoy (Françoise-Madeleine d'Orléans, duchess of). *French school.*
2072. The keys of Marsal are presented to the king, september 1 63, by *Testelin*, copied from Lebrun and Van der Meulen.
2073. Renewal of the alliance between France and Switzerland, November 1663, by *Pierre de Sève*, copied from Lebrun.
2074. The establishement of the Academy of sciences and foundation of the Observatory, 1666, 1667. *School of Charles Lebrun.*
2075. Taking of Rhées, 8 of June 1672, by *Martin*, copied from Van der Meulen.

SALON OF APOLLO, N° 7.

(Plan 2)

The salon was formerly the throne room.
The three gilt rings which held the canopy are still seen. The ceiling painted by Lafosse, represents Apollo seated on his car drawn by four horses, and accompanied by the Seasons. The carvings are also the work of Lafosse.

2076. Siege of Tournay, 21 June 1667, by *de Sève*, copied from Lebrun and Van der Meulen.
2077. Siege of Douai, 4 of July 1667, by *Yvart*, copied from Lebrun and Van der Meulen.
2078. Entry of Louis XIV and of Maria-Theresa of Austria into Douai, 23 of August 1667. *School of Van der Meulen.*
2079. Taking of Mons, 9 of April 1691, by *Lecomte.*
2080. Henrietta-Maria of France, queen of England, wife of Charles I, by *mademoiselle Clotilde Gérard.*
2081. Anne of Gonzague-Cleves, countess Palatine of the Rhine. *French school*, XVII century.

2082. Philippe of France (Monsieur), duke of Orleans, by *M. Corneille.*

2083. Henriette-Anne of England (Madame), duchess of Orléans. *French school.*

2084. Elisabeth-Charlotte of Bavaria (Madame), duchess of Orléans, surnamed the Palatine, by *Hyacinthe Rigaud.*

2085. Louis of France, surnamed the Grand Dauphin, by *H. Rigaud.*

2086. Mary-Anna-Christina-Victoria of Bavaria, dauphiness of France. *French school*, XVII century.

2087. Colbert (Jean-Baptiste), comptroller general of the finances. *French school*, XVII century.

2088. Louvois (François-Michel Le Tellier, marquess of), minister secretary of State. *French school*, XVII century.

2089. Maria-Louisa of Orleans, queen of Spain. *French school* XVII century.

SALON DE LA GUERRE Nº 8

(Plan 2)

Formerly this space was divised into three salles, which completed the king's apartment.

CEILING

France with a helmet on her head, holds thunder bolts in one hand and in the other a shield on which is painted the portrait of Louis XIV crowned with laurels. France is surrounded by Victories. The subject of the carvings are Bellona in a fury, Germany kneeling, Holland thunder struck, Spain terrified. These pictures and those of Lebrun in the next room, says Saint-Simon, had no small share in irritating and leaguing all Europe against the king. Above the chimney is the celebrated basso-relievo of Coysevox, representing the king on horse back, before which Czar Peter I stopped, on visiting the palace.

GALLERY LARGE Nº 9 (*dite des Glaces*) CALLED OF MIRRORS.

(Plan 2)

The grand gallery of Versailles is 73 metres long by 10 metres broad and 13 metres high. It is lighted, says La Martinière, by seventeen large arched windows, looking on the gardens to which correspond seventeen arcades filled with mirrors. The windows and arcades are separated on each side by twenty four pilasters of the corinthian order. In the large pier glasses with double pilasters, and in the marble panel under the imposte, are placed trophys in gilt bronze. The cornice in stucco, which goes round the room, in surmounted by trophys and by

wenty three figures of children sculptured by Coysevox. The arched eiling is painted entirely by Lebrun ; there are seven grand compartments the ceiling and two at the extremities of the gallery. The paintings epresent :

CEILING

1st Picture.—*Over the entrance of the saloon de la Guerre* : The alliance f Germany and Spain with Holland, 1672.

2d Picture. — *Over the entrance of the saloon de la Paix* : 1678, olland accepts peace and separates from Germany.

1st Picture. — 1672. Crossing the Rhine. The Rhine resting on s urn is seized with terror and lets fall his rudder, on seeing the king pproach in a chariot of victory, grasping the thunder bolts in his hand, ided by Glory and Minerva, and followed by Hercules.

2d Pictures (*on the side of the park.* — 1672, the king arms by sea nd land. The king standing gives his orders. Foresight in seated close him on a cloud, holding an open book, Neptune offers to the king e empire of the sea, Mars brings to him officers and soldiers. Vulcain companied by a Cyclops, carries a cuirass and arms Minerva and Vigi- nce complete this allegory.

3st Picture (*side opposite the park*), — 1672. The king gives his order r a simultaneous attack on four fortresses of Holland ; the king sur- unded by the duke of Orléans, his brother, the princes of Condé nd Turenne, reveals to them his plans for attacking Wesel, Rurick, rsoy and Rhimberg, which he means to attack at the same time. A inged Genius, Love and Glory, spread out the plan Minerva has traced. oresight is seated behind the king. Vigilance and Victory hover in the r. The god of Secresy is represented under the figure of young man, olding the helmet and the seal of the princes, laying his finger on his s.

4th Picture (*In the centre of the ceiling, the largest of those that which mpose it.* The king governs by himself. The king brilliant with youth seated on a magnificent throne, his hand rests on the helm of a ship. he Graces and Love form wreaths and crowns whith flowers. Hymen olds his torch and a cornucopia to indicate the marriage of the king. rance is leaning on a shield, the weight of which crushes Discord ; Tran- uillity is close to her. The Seine, lying on an urn, waters its fertile banks. ory presents to the king a gold crown enriched with stars. Mars, Mi- rva and Time, who lifts a corner of the pavillion, seem to prophesy the ccess of the young monarch.

5th Picture (*on the side of the park*). — 1671. The resolution is formed make war to the Dutch. The king seated on a throne, has Minerva fore him, who shows him represented on a large tapestry the sufferings d fatigues of war Justice presides this council. Mars invites the king to ount a triumphal car, and Victory prepares to crown the conqueror; me is ready to proclaim his glory.

6th Picture (*on the side opposite the park*). — 1674, Franche-Com conquered for the second time ; Franche-Comte conquered by Louis XI is given up to the Spaniards, after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Th Spaniards having declared war, it is conquered once more in less tha three months. Franche-Comte and its towns under the figure of weepi women with their children, are brought by Mars to the feet of the kin Minerva brings Hercules on a rock from which is seen warrious and furious lion ; the lion typify Spain, and the rock the fortress of Besançon the ceiling is covered by clouds, between which are seen, the sig of the Fish, of the Zodiac and of the Bull; which indicate the mont in which this expedition was made. A large eagle perched on a dry tre screaches and beats its wings, to represent the efforts made by Germa to prevent this conquest. Fame, who hovers over the king holds tw trumpets, to indicate he has twice conquered this province.

The ceiling is ornamented besides by eighteen medallions, celebr ting the remarkable events of this reign.

" A bold experiment, says M. Fortoul (*Fastes de Versailles*) " and o not likely to be seen again. In the gallery where the ambassadors us to assemble, France is represented as over browing all other nation Lebrun has painted on those walls scenes which might well bri the enemy's cannon to our door. "

Four marble statues have replaced the four which used to adorn t corners of the middle of the gallery. They represent (looking out on t park) Venus and Minerva (On the apartments) Paris, and Mercu separating with his wand two serpents.

SALON DE LA PAIX, N° 10

(Plan 2)

Formerly the queen's card room. The ceiling in the shape of a c represents : France clad in a royal mantle, riding through the clou drawn in a chariot by two doves, led by two loves. Hymen, Glory, Peac Religion and Innocence complete this allegory of the marriage of t Dauphin with the princess of Bavaria, of mademoiselle with Charl the 2nd of Spain, of mademoiselle d'Orléans with the duke of Savoi

2091. Louis XV giving peace to Europe, p. *F. Lemoine*.

QUEEN'S BED-ROOM, N° 11

(Plan 2)

Queen Maria-Theresa died in this room, on the 30 th. of July 168 Here the dauphiness of Bavaria gave birth to the duke d'Anjou (Ph lip V of Spain), Louis XV was also born here. Mary Leczinska, wife Louis the XV, died here in 1768. In 1770 Marie-Antoinette settled he and remained till the end of october. The cameos of the carvings we painted by Boucher. The tops of the doors were painted by Natoire a Detroy.

092. Marriage of Louis XIV and of Maria-Theresa of Austria, 2 of June 1660, painted by *Testelin*, after Lebrun.

The king and queen present the left hand to each other. The destination of this picture, meant to be a model for tapestry, which was worked on the wrong side explains this singularity.

093. Maria-Theresa of Austria, queen of France. *French school.* XVII century.

094. Birth of Louis of France, duke of Burgundy, p. *Antony Dieu*, after Vatteau.

095. Marriage of Louis of France, duke of Burgundy, to Marie-Adelaide of Savoy, December 1697, p. *Antony Dieu.*

096. Mary Leczinska, queen of France, p. *Nattier.*

097. Marie-Antoinette, queen of France, p. *madame Lebrun.*

SALON DE LA REINE, N° 12

(Plan 2)

Formerly the queen's cabinet, where she received her friends and where ceptions took place.

CEILING

Mercury spreading his influence over the arts and sciences, p. Michel Corneille, who has painted all the pictures in this hall, representing arms and military instruments by Madeleine de Boulogne.

098. Louis XIV visits the manufactory of the Gobelins, October 1667, p. *Pierre de Sève*, after Lebrun.

099. Baptism of Louis of France, dauphin, son of Louis XIV, 24 of March, 1668, by *Joseph Christophe.*

100. Founding of the royal hospital of the Invalides, 1674, p. *Peter Dulin.*

Louvois presenting the plan of the Invalides.

101. Louis of France, duke of Burgundy, p. *Hyacinthe Rigaud.*

102. Marie-Adelaide of Savoie, duchess of Burgundy. *French school*, XVII century.

103. Philip V (Philip of France, duke of Anjou), p. *Hyacinthe Rigaud.*

104. Charles of France, duke of Berry. *French school*, XVIII century.

ANTECHAMBER OF THE QUEEN, N° 13

(Plan 2)

It is here, where was laid the great dinner service when the king and queen dined in public. On this occasion the ushers admitted any well dressed person. " This exhibition, a fatiguing one for the princes, was the delight of the country people, at dinner time one could see thees people, who after having watched the Dauphin eat his soup, went to see the

princes drink their broth and then hurried to see the princesses finis their desert". (*M^me Campan*).

CEILING

Picture taken from the doge's palace Venice, St-Mark crowning th theological virtues p. Paul Veronese. The painted basso-relievo, a by Paillet and Vignon. The topt of the doors are by Madeleine de Bou logne.

2105. Siege of Lille, August 1667, p. by *P. Franque*, after Van de Meulen and Lebrun.

2106. Defeat af the Spanish army, near the cannal at Bruges, b *Van der Meulen* and *Lebrun*.

2107. Satisfaction given to Louis XIV by the doge of Genoa, Ma 1685, by *Claude-Guy Hallé*.

2108. Philip of France, duke of Anjou, declared king of Spain, 1 of November 1700, by baron *Gerard*.

2109. Louis XIV, by *Charles Lebrun*.

2110. Soubise (Anne de Rohan-Chabot, princess of). *French schoo* XVII century.

2111. La Vallière (Louise-Françoise de la Baume-Leblanc, duches of), by *Albrier*.

2112. Montespan (Françoise-Athénaïs de Rochechouart, marques of). *French school*, XVIII century.

2113. Maintenon (Françoise d'Aubigné, marquess of), copied fro *Ferdinand*.

2114. Vermandois (Louis de Bourbon, count of), admiral of France *French school*, XVIII century.

2115. Toulouse (Louis-Alexandre de Bourbon, count of), gran amiral of France. *French school*, XVIII century.

QUEEN'S GUARD ROOM, N° 14

(Plan 2)

On the 6 october 1789, this salle was invaded by the mob arme with guns, sabres, and pikes, shouting death to the queen. *Varicou* one of her guards, defended the door of the queen's apartment wit his musket, he received a blow from a sabre on his hand, the mo disarmed him, dragged him to the Place d'Armes and there cut off hi head. It was in vain a second guard, *Durepaire* replaced him; a thir *Miomandre de Sainte-Marie* opened the door, shouting to the ladies i waiting : "Save the queen!" Closing the door, he parried a blow fro a pike, but soon fell victim to a devotion, which allowed the quee time to seek refuge with the king and to the national guard to driv the mob from the palace.

The ceiling painted by Noel Coypel, represents *Jupiter accompanied b Justice and Peace.*

The pictures of the carvings are the work of Noel Coypel, the subject are : Ptolémée Philadelphius liberates the Jews; Alexander Sever

·ders wheat to be distributed to the people; Trajan, administering ıstice; Solon explains his laws.

116. Louis of France (the grand Daúphin), and his family, painted by *Delutel*.
117. Marie-Adelaïde of Savoy, duchess of Burgundy, by *San terre*.
118. Louis XV, king of France, in his youth, bust in marble.
119. Louis XV, statue in marble, by *Cortot*.
120. Marie Leczinska, queen of France. Marble bust, by *Guillaume Coustou*.
121. Louis of France, dauphin. Marble bust.
122. Louis XVI, king of France. Marble bust.
123. Marie-Antoinette of Austria, queen of France. Marble bust, by *Lecomte*.
124. Louis XVIII, when count of Provence. Marble bust.
125. Marie-Joséphine-Louise of Savoy, countess of Provence. Marble bust.
126. Marie-Adélaide-Clotilde-Xavière of France, queen of Sardinia. Marble bust.
127. Elisabeth-Philippa-Mary-Helena of France (Madame Elisabeth). Marble bust.

STAIRCASE OF THE QUEEN, N° 15 (*called marble staircase*)

(Plan 2)

128. Louis XIV. Marble bust.
129. Louis XV. Marble bust.

GUARD ROOM, N° 16

(Plan 2)

First room of the king's private apartment.

130. Banquet given by Louis XIV, in front of the Tuileries, 5 of June 1662. *French school*, XVII century.
131. Taking of Orsay, by Louis XIV, 13 of June 1672, painted by *J.-B. Martin*.
132. Crossing of the Rhine, 12 of June 1673, by *J.-B. Martin*.
133. Taking of Salins, 22 of June 1674, by *Van der Meulen*.
134. Taking of Limbourg, 21 of June 1675, by *J.-B. Martin*.
135. Battle of Fleurus won by marshal of Luxembourg, 1 of July 1690. *French school*, XVII century.
136. Combat of Leuze, september 1691, by *Fredon*, copied from Joseph Parrocel.
137. Siege of Namur by Louis XIV, the grand Dauphin and Vauban, june 1692, by *J.-B. Martin*.

2138. Battle of Nerwinden by marshal of Luxembourg. *Frenc school*, XVII century.

THE KING'S ANTICHAMBER, N° 17

The usher allowed none to enter the antichamber but those who we appointed or who had the private entree. The panels of this salle a adorned with twelve pictures.

2139. Louis XIV receives at the Louvre the ambassadors of th thirteen cantons of Switzerland, 11 of november 166 painted by *Van der Meulen*.
2140. Siege of Tournay, 21 of June 1667, by *Bonnard*, copied fro Van der Meulen and Lebrun.
2141. Siege of Lille, August 1667, by *Van der Meulen*.
2142. Combat near the canal of Bruges, August 1667, after *Va der Meulen*.
2143. Taking of Dole, February 1668, p. *Van der Meulen*.
2144. View of the new chateau at St-Germain, from the terrac p. *Van der Meulen*.
2145. View of the palace of Versailles, p. *Van der Meulen*.
2146. Passage of the Rhine, p. *J.-B. Martin*.
2147. Siege of Valenciennes, March 1667, p. *Van der Meulen*.
2148. Taking of St.-Omer, April 1667, p. *Van der Meulen*.
2149. Institution of the military order of St.-Louis, 1695. *Frenc school*, XVII century.

SMALLER APARTMENTS OF THE QUEEN N° 18

QUEEN'S SALON

The czar Peter slept in the bed-room of the duke of Burgundy wh then inhabited it. The queens Maria Leczinska and Marie-Antoinet also used it.

2150. Joseph II, emperor of Austria. Marble bust, by *Boizot*.
2151. Louis XVI then dauphin. Marble médallion.
2152. Marie-Antoinette of Austria, then dauphiness of France. Ma ble médallion.
2153. Marie-Antoinette, queen of France. Bust in biscuit.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE BLANCHE ET MÉRIDIENNE DE LA REINE

Formerly Maria-Theresa's oratory and atelier of Mary Leczinska.

2154. Louis XV, bust in terre cotta.
2155. Buffon (George-Louis Leclerc, count of). Bronze statuette.

QUEEN'S ANTECHAMBER

For the use of the queen's waiting-women, and used as chamber of communication between the rooms of the king and queen. It is by this passage at Marie-Antoinette escaped on the 6th. of october 1789.

SALON DE L'OEIL-DE-BOEUF, N° 19

(Plan 2)

The princes and nobles admitted to the king's levee waited in the salon
e l'OEil de Bœuf, named from the oval window called bull's eye (œil de
œuf) which lights this salon.
The ceiling of this salon is plain, on the frise ornamented with gilt
et-work, children of natural height practise jumping, fencing, running
ter birds, taming lions and other wild beasts, some are being carried
ong in triumph. The pediments are supported by two figures in basso-
lievo. The cornices are gilt and the lower one has medallions,
etween which is a medal with festoons of flowers and branches of
aurel.

156. Louis XIV. *School of Mignard.*
157. Familly of Louis XIV, p. by *John Nocret.*
158. Louis XIV. Bronze model of the equestrian statue in the middle of the great palace yard, by *Petitot.*
159. Maria-Theresa of Austria, queen of France, p. *Beaubrun.*
160. Philip of France, duke of Orléans. *School of Mignard.*
161. Philip of France, duke of Orléans. *School of Mignard.*
162. Elisabeth-Charlotte of Bavaria, duchesse of Orleans, p. *F. Detroy.*
163. Montpensier (Anna-Maria-Louisa of Orléans). *School of Mignard.*

CHAMBER OF LOUIS XIV, N° 20

(Plan 2)

Originally the king's grand cabinet then Louis XIV's bed-room which
e slept in, till his death. Here the ceremonies of the petit levee and
and levee took place, audiences to the nuncio and other ambassadors
ere granted here.
In this room then the grand cabinet, Louis the XIVth declared the duke
Anjou his grandson, king of Spain. He died here 1^{rst} of september 1715,
8 oclock in the morning. Under the balcony of this room the distances
the 6th of october 1789, which we have already related.

CEILING

The middle of the ceiling was not decorated, with any painting.
owards 1814, a ceiling by P. Veronese was placed here : Jupiter hurling
s thunder bolts at Crime, taken from the doge's palace at Venice. This
inting is now at the Louvre and the ceiling has once more its primitive
pect.

Above the cornice are four pictures by Valentin, the Evangelists ar two portraits Anne of Austria and Maria-Theresa. A deep alcov on the west side, opposite the windows, increases the depth of t room. and receives the king's bed. Two figures of women sitting und the alcove, hold trumpets in their hands represent renown; abo the cornice supported by pillars of the composite order and all rour the room, runs a gilt compartment, entwiped with roses which forn on a white background a sort of mosaic work. On it Coustou h represented by pieces of gilt sculpture, France seated on arms under rich pavillion.

The bed which is placed under the cornice is magnificently designe it is composed of scarlet velvet so richly embroidered in golden tisst that the ground can scarcely be seen. There are still to be seen in th chamber, four curtains in tapestry woven with gold, on which a represented figures and ornaments typi fying the four seasons (*Félibie and Piganiol de la Force*).

The bed and the furniture of the chamber were designed the kin who devoted twelve years to this labour, the triumph of Venus, ar Love sleeping amidst the nymphs can still be traced on the embroide of the bed. The coverlet of Delobel was changed by Madame Maintenon for one embroidered by the young ladies of Saint-Cyr, re presenting the sacrifice of Iphigenia and the sacrifice of Abraham, and now forms the canopy of the bed.

On each side of the bed, are two pictures of the italian and flemis school both representing the Holy Family. The prie-dieu, the crown an the other insignias of royalty have no historic value.

2164. Louis XIII, copied from P. de Champagne.
2165. Anne of Austria, queen of France, by *P. Mignard.*
2166. Louis XIV. Bronze brut.
2167. Louis XV. Medallion in wa, by *Antoine Benoist.*
2168. Louis de France, duke of Burgundy, copied from *H. Rigaud*
2169. Marie-Adelaide of Savoy, duchess of Burgundy, copied fro Santerre.
2170. Marie-Adelaide of Savoy, duchess of Burgundy Marble bus by *Coysevox.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER N° 21

(Plan 2)

Under Louis XIV this sall was divised into two parts. The pa adjoining the king's chamber was where the cabinet council wa held, the other was the cabinet in which the barbers functions wer performed. "After having offered up his morning prayers and give audiences, the king crossed the balustrade at the foot of his bed, sayin aloud : To the council chamber." On which the usher notifies the sove reign's orders to the ministers and to those who are to attend the counci The king on entering the cabinet, finds there many of his officers waitin to receive his orders.

« The sieur Quentin, who is the barber, under whose care are place the wigs, presents himself before his Majesty, holding two wigs of diffe

nt length; the king chooses the one which suits him best according to e manner, in which the day was to be disposed of. The morning perke is shorter than the one worn by the king the rest of the day; changes it often in the course of the afternoon, as for instance when he es to mass, for dinner, on his return from hunting, and before supr, etc. » The two cabinets united into one under the reign of Louis XIV, rmed the actual hall, which was called the council chamber; over the ur doors are paintings by Houasse, representing episodes from the ythology relating to Minerva, in the recess of the window is the king's ock, on one side is this inscription : « This clock was made by Anine Morand de Pontdevaux, 1706. »

« Each time the clock strikes, two cocks crow and flap their wings. the same time doors open and on each side figures come out carrying ields, on which two little Cupids alternately strike the quarters with eir clubs. A figure of Louis XIV, the same as the one on the place des ctoires, rises above the decoration; around its head is a cloud from hich it holds over the king's head; during all the time, a delicious ime is heard, at the end of which all disappears. *(Dargenville, Voyage ttoresque des environs de Paris, 1679).*

On a gilt console, Coysevox has represented Louis in his boyhood, nd in roman costume.

71. Louis XV in his childhoold, marble, by *Coysevox.*

LOUIS XV'S CHAMBER N° 22

(Plan 2)

It was under Louis XIV's billiard room; afterwards Louis XV's bed-room, o died there 10 *of May* 1774. *The gilt and wainscoating of a little closet the left of the alcove are remarkable. On a pedestal is a bronze model of uis XIV, on horse-back and in a Roman costume.*

72. Louis XIV. Bronze model.
73. Coronation of Louis XV, 25 of october 1722, by *Emile Signol.*
74. Louis XV in his childhood, by *H. Rigaud.*
75. Louis XV, in his youth, by *J.-B. Vanloo.*
76. Louis XV. Marble bust.
77. Louis XV. Bronze model of the statue formerly erected on the place Louis XV, at Paris, by *Bouchardon.*
78. Louisa-Elisabeth of France (Madame, the infante), duchess of Parme, eldest daughter of Louis XV. *French school.*
79. Anna-Henrietta of France (Madame Henriette), second daughter of Louis XV, by *J.-B. Nattier.*
80. Mary-Adelaide of France (Madame Adélaïde), fourth daughter of Louis XV, copied from Nattier.
81. Mary-Louisa-Theresa-Victoria of France (Madame Adélaïde), fifth daughter of Louis XY, copied from Nattier.
82. Sophia-Philippa-Elisabeth-Justina of France (Madame Sophie), sixth daughter of Louis XV. *School of Nattier.*

2183. Louisa-Maria of France (Madame Louise), seventh daugh of Louis XV. *French School.*

CLOCK SALON N° 23

(Plan 2)

This room was a portion of Lous XIV private apartment, and the coun chamber under Louis XV, was called the clock room in 1749, as it it the famous clock was placed invented by Pas-emant, and executed Danthiau. This master piece of clock work, and mechanism, is sev feet high marks regularly the seconds, the different pha es of the moo the position of the heavens in relation to the planets, the day, the mon the year, etc. At the bottom, before the glass, is the meridien which i supposed was placed by Louis XVI, but which in all probability, sa the *Almanach de Versailles* of 1786, existed under Louis XV, a served to regulate the different clocks placed in this saloon. There another astronomical clock by Passemant which was taken at Algiers 1830, and five plans of the forets of Compiegne, Fontainebleau, Sai Germain-en-Laye, Marly and of the park of Versailles, engraved on f tables in stucco by Andrieux de Benson.

Above the four doors are paintings representing Solon writing t laws of Athens, by Berton; Pythagore inspired by the Muses, by Vaffla Lycurgus and the deputies of Sparte, by Bordier du Bignon; Numa a the nymph Egerie, by Lafond.

HUNTING CLOSET N° 24

(Plan 2)

A small staircase used formerly to be in this spot, by wh Louis XIV used to leave the palace, Louis XV had just descended t staircase and was preparing to enter his carriage when he was struck Damiens.

The frise in stucco represents Cupido hunting

This room was lined with ancient wood-work, framing some pictur and in it were placed boxes and benches for king's dogs. The window this closet looks out on a small yard called the deer yard: it is s rounded by a balcony, from which the royal family, on their return fr the chasse, witnessed the *curée*. On the second floor of this yard v Louis XVI work shop.

2184. Louis XIV, by *Jean Garnier.*

2185. Colbert (Jean-Baptiste), by *Claude Lefebvre.*

2186. Louvois (François-Michel Le Tellier, marquess of), by *F raut*, copied from Ferdinand.

2187. Lebrun (Charles), first painter to the king, by *Mauzaisse.*

2188. Van der Meulen (Antony-Francis), painted by *Mauzaisse.*

2189. Mansart (Jules-Hardouin), architect, by *Mauzaisse*, cop from Rigaud.

2190. Puget (Pierre), sculptor, by *Mauzaisse*, copied from Allo

DINNING-ROOM, N° 25

(Plan 2)

Ancient halls occupied by the servant men of the chateau under Louis XIV

CLOSET N° 26 (BUSTS)

(Plan 2)

Cabinet where agates and jewels were kept under Louis XIV, dinning room d room for games under Louis XV.

92. Louis XIII. Marble bust.
93. Gaston (Jean-Baptiste) of France, duke of Orléans. Plaster bust.
94. Louis XV. Modèle in zinc, by *Desjardins.*
95. Louis XIV. Marble bust.

CABINET N° 27

(Plan 2)

Formerly cabinet of Louis XIV, under Louis XVI supper room.

96. Maintenon (Françoise d'Aubigné, marquise de), p. *Ferdinand.*

CABINET N° 28

(Plan 2)

Gold plate closet. Belonging to the apartments of Madame de Montespan. ven to madame Adelaide by Louis XV, called cabinet of jewels and gold ute under Louis XVI. (The golden plate was kept here.)

97. Congress of Munster, October 1648, p. by *Jacquand*, after Terburg.
98. Coronation of Louis XV, p. *J.-B. Martin.*

LIBRARY OF LOUIS XVI N° 29

(Plan 2)

Formerly the apartment of madame de Montespan, remplaced by a small galle decorated by Mignard, it was then the bed-room of madame Adelaide, daugh of Louis XV, under Louis XVI, king's library. Above the chimney wisdom lds a torch before the medallion of the dauphin Louis XVI borne by two nii. Gilt and sculptured panels represent Science and Arts, marble and rphory vases, and 6 small marble coloured busts adorn the library.

99. Charles of France, count of Anjou. Plaster bust.
100. Jane of France, queen of Navarre. Plaster bust.

2201. John I, king of France. Plaster bust.
2202. Philip of France. Plaster bust.
2203. Louis XV. Porcelain bust.
2204. Mary Leczinska, queen of France. Porcelain bust.

SALON N° 30

(Plan 2)

Formerly Madame Adelaïde's dinning room, named under Louis XVI chi closet, because the finest produce of the manufactory of Sevres was yea exhibited there.

The four paintings over the doors represent the Conquests of Louis X (School of Van der Meulen.)

2205. Taking of Rhinberg, June 1672, p. *Martin junior.*
2206. Taking of Naërden, July 1672, by *J.-B. Martin,* after V der Meulen.
2207. Louis XV. Tapestry, by *Cozette,* after L.-M. Vanloo.
2208. Louis XV. Model in terra cotta.
2209. Louis XV. Bust in terra cotta.
2210. Stanislas I, king of Poland. Bust in terra cotta.
2211. Frederic II, king of Prussia. Equestrian figure in te cotta.
2212. Louis XVI. Bust in terra cotta, by *Gross.*
2213. Marie-Antoinette of Austria, queen of France. Bust in te cotta, by *Gross.*
2214. Louis XIII (then comte de Provence). Bust in terra cotta, *Gross.*

STAIRCASE N° 31

(Plan 2)

Part of the ancient staircase of the king, or of the ambassadors, destro in 1750. Notice the two beauteful pictures by C. Parrocel.

2215. Mehemet-Effendi, turkish ambassador, arrives at the Tui ries, March 1721, by *C. Parrocel.*
2216. Mehemet-Effendi, turkish ambassador, leaves the Tuileri March 1721, by *C. Parrocel.*

HALL N° 32

(Plan 2)

Formerly ante-chamber of the apartment of Madame Adelaïde, daugh of Louis XV, billiard-room under Louis XVI; the three pictures over doors represent the victories of Louis XVI. (School of Van der Meulen).

2217. Taking of Charleroi, June 1667, p. *Van der Meulen.*

18. Taking of Ath, by Louis XIV, 6 June 1667, p. *Van der Meulen.*
19. Taking of Courtray, 18 of July 1767, p. *Van der Meulen.*
20. Combat near the cannal at Bruges, August 1667. *School of Van der Meulen.*
21. Taking of Santen by Turenne, 8 June 1672, by *Martin*, after Van der Meulen.
22. Taking of Doesbourg by Louis XIV, 22 June 1674, p. *J.-B. Martin.*
23. Taking of Besançon by Louis XIV, 15 May 1674, p. *Van der Meulen.*
24. Siege of Valenciennes, 16 of March 1667, p. *Van der Meulen.*
25. Taking of Luxembourg by Marshal de Crequy, 3 June 1681, p. *Van der Meulen.*
26. Battle of Cassano, won by the duke of Vendome. *French school,* XVIII century.

HALL N° 33.

(Plan 2)

Formerly cabinet containing medallions and curiosities. Piganiol de la rce criticises this cabinet, which was octogon, and lit by a vault in the m of a dome.

27. Siege of Menin, 1744, water color, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
28. Siege of Ypres, 1744, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
29. Siege of Friburg, 1744, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
30. Battle of Fontenoy, 1745, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
31. Siege of Tournay, 1745, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
32. Combat of Melle, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
33. Surprise of Gand, by the gate St-Pierre, 1745, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
34. Siege of Oudenarde, 1745, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
35. Siege of Ostend, 1745, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
36. Siege of Ath, 1745, water colour, p. *Van Blarenberghe.*
37. Siege of Brussell, 1746, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
38. Siege of the citadel of Anvers, 1746, water colour, p. *Van Blarenberghe.*
39. Siege of Mons, 1746, water colour, p. *Van Blarenberghe.*
40. Siege of Namur, 1746, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*
41. Siege of Namur, 1746, water colour, by *Van Blarenberghe.*

2242. Battle of Rocoux, 1746, water colour, by *Van Blarenbergh*
2243-2255. Military costumes, time Louis XV. *French school*, XVI
century
2256. Costumes of the french infantry in 1780, water colours.
2257. Costumes of the french infantry in 1780, water-colours.

HALL N° 34

(Plan 2)

Formerly this hall led to the governors apartment.

2258. Entry of Louis XIV into Mons, 1747, p. *Ch. Parrocel.*
2259. Entry of Louis XV into Mons, 1747, water colour, by *Va*
Blarenberghe.
2260. Battle of Lawfeld, 1747.
2261. Siege of Berg-op Zoom, 1747, water colour, by *Van Blarer*
berghe.
2262. Assault of Bergen-op-Zoom, 1747, water colour, by *Van Bl*
renberghe.
2263. Siege of Maestricht, 1748, water colour, by *Van Blarer*
berghe.
2264. Siege of York-Town, 1781, water colour, by *Van Blarer*
berghe.
2265. Taking of York-Town, 1781, water colour by *Van Blarer*
berghe.
2266. Review of the house hold brigade by Louis XV, water colou
by *Van Blarenberghe.*
2267. View of the Orangerie and chateau of Versailles, taken fro
the piece d'eau des Suisses, water colour, p. *Portail.*
2268. View of the gardens and chateau of Versailles, taken from th
bassin de Neptune, p. *Portail.*
2269. View of the chateau of Bellevue, from the garden, b
Brouard.
2270. View of the garden of the Tuileries, from the gate facing th
pont Tournant, water colour, p. *Lespinasse.*

SALLE DES ÉTATS-GÉNÉRAUX, N° 35

(Plan 2)

Under the reign of Louis XIV and during a part of that of Louis XV, th
sall led to the apartment of the governor of the chateau of Versailles.
The panels and paintings over the doors represent :

Assembly held at Bonneuil-sur-Marne, by Clotaire II, 615.
Assembly held at Bourges by Pépin-le-Bref, 767.
Charlemagne shares the empire with his son Louis-le-Débonnair
813.

ugues Capet declared king by the nobles, 987.
beration of the Communes by Louis-le-Gros, 1113.
ilippe-Augustus and king John of England before the house of Peers, 1203.
ates general held at Paris, 1302.
ilippe-le-Bel decrees that the Parliament be permanent at Paris, 1303.
eedom of the serfs, by Louis-le-Hutin, 1315.
ates general held at Compiegne, 1358.
ates general held at Paris, 1369.
eturn of the Parliament to Paris, 1369.
ates general held at Tours, 1484.
ate general, held at Paris, 1558.
ates général, held at Blois, 1588.
ssembly of the notables, 1787.
71. States general held at Paris, 1328, by *J. Alaux.*
72. States general held at Tours, 1506, by *Bezard*, copied from Drolling.
73. Assembly of the notables held at Rouen, 1596, by *J. Alaux.*
74. States general, held at Paris, 1604, by *J. Alaux.*
75. Opening of the states general at Versailles, 1789, by *Auguste Couder.*

CORONATION HALL N° 36

(Plan 2)

Where this sall is was formerly the first chapel of the chateau of Versilles : it afterwards became the grand sall for the guards.

76. Battle of Aboukir, by *Gros.*
77. Coronation of the emperor Napoleon and of the empress Josephine, in the cathedral of Notre-Dame at Paris, 1804, by *J.-L. David.*
78. Oath taken by the army, before the emperor, after the distribution of eagles at the Champ-de-Mars, 1804, by *J. L. David.*
79. Napoleon, commander in chief of the army of Italy, by *Rouillard.*
80. Napoleon I, emperor of the French, by *Robert Lefebvre.*
81. Josephine, empress of the French, by *Dedreux-Dorcy.*
82. Mary-Louisa, empress of the French, by *Dedreux Dorcy.*

HALL N° 37

(Plan 2)

Formerly this hall was divided into two parts, forming the first and second antichamber to the apartment of Madame de Maintenon.

83. Taking of the Little-Saint-Bernard, 1794, by *Pingret.*

2284. The french cavalry surprises the Batavian fleet ice bound in the Texel, 1795, by *Ch. Mozin.*
2285. Siege of Luxembourg, 1795, by *Renoux.*
2286. Combat of Succarello, 1795, by *Cl. Boulanger.*
2287. Battle of Loano, 1795, by *H. Bellangé.*
2288. Battle of Altenkirchen, 1796, by *H. Bellangé.*
2289. Crossing of the Rhine at Kehl, 1796, by *Charlet.*

HALL N° 38

(Plan 2)

When the historical galleries were formed, this salt was subdivided in order to facilitate the continuation of the marble staircase to the second floor it was formerly a chamber lighted by three windows; and was also the bed room of Madame de Maintenon.

2290. Taking of Spire, 1792, by *H. Lecomte.*
2291. Raising of the siege of Lille, 1792, by *H. Lecomte.*
2292. Raising of the siege of Thionville, 1792, by *H. Lecomte.*
2293. Retaking of Longwy, 1792, by *H. Lecomte.*
2294. Taking of Francfort-on-the-Mein, 1792, by *H. Lecomte.*
2295. Combat of Boussu, 1792, by *H. Lecomte.*
2296. Taking of the camp of Boulu, 1794, by *Renoux.*
2297. Combat of Hooglède, 1794, by *Jollivet.*
2298. Taking of Ypres, 1794, by *Philippoteaux.*
2299. Entry of the french army, into Anvers, 1794, by *Caminade*
2300. Retaking of Bellegarde, 1794, by *Renoux.*
2301. Taking of Maestricht, 1794, by *Eug. Lamy.*
2302. Taking of the island of Bommel, 1794, by *Ch. Mozin.*
2303. Crossing of the Rhine at Dusseldorf, 1795, by *Beaume.*

HALL N° 39

(Plan 2)

It is believed this hall, was the cabinet of Madame de Maintenon.

2304. Combat of Tirlemon andt of Goizenhoven, 1793, by *Jouy.*
2305. Taking of the camp of Perulle, 1793, by *Rhoen.*
2306. Combat of Mas de Roz 1793, by *Renoux.*
2307. Relating of the camp of Peyrestortes, 1793, by *Renoux.*
2308. Entry of the french army at Moutier, 1793, p. by *Clémen* *Boulogne.*
2309. Combat of Gillette, 1793, p. by *Rhoen.*
2310. Combat of Monteilla, 1794, p. *Renoux.*
2311. Combat of Arlon, 1794, p. by *Despinasse.*
2312. Combat of Moucroen, 1794, p. by *Mozis.*

2313. Battle of Turcoing, 1794, p. by *Jollivet.*
2314. Combat under Charleroi, 1794, p. by *H. Bellangé.*
2315. Combat of Marchiennes, 1794, p. by *Despinasse.*
2316. Battle of Fleurus, 1794, p. by *H. Bellangé.*
2317. Combat of Aldenhoven, 1794, p. by *Mozin.*
2318. Death of Dugommier at the battle of the Mouga, 1794, p. by *Grenier.*

HALL N° 40

(Plan 2)

This hall was destined to facilitate the communication between the great salle of the guards to that of the hundred Swiss from there, to the staircase of the south wing.

2319. Entry of the french army at Chambery, 1792, p. by *Rohen.*
2320. Taking of Villafranca (Nice), 1792, p. *H. Lecomte.*
2321. Entry of the french army into Mayence, 1792, p. *V. Adam.*
2322. Combat at Varoux, 1792, p. *V. Adam.*
2323. Capitulation of the citadel of Anvers, 1792, p. *Philippoteaux.*
2324. Taking of the castle of Namur, 1792, p. *C. Boulanger.*
2325. Taking of Breda, 1793, p. *H. Lecomte.*
2326. Taking of Gertruydenberg, 1793, p. *H. Lecomte.*
2327. Battle of Hondschoote, 1793, p. *Eug. Lami.*
2328. Battle of Watignies, 1793, p. *Eug. Lami.*
2329. Taking of Menin, 1793, p. *V. Adam.*
2330. Retaking of the town and port of Toulouse, 1793, p. *Peron.*
2331. Combat at Werdt, 1793, p. *V. Adam.*
2332. Taking of Treves, 1794, p. *Léon Moreaux.*

HALL OF 1792, N° 41

To this salon, the central part of the middle wing has been joined, under Louis XV, it was named Hall of Merchants, and under Louis XVI, hall of the Hundred-Suiss. It is non dedicated to the relies of the memorable campaign of 1792. The portraits of the people which are placed there are represented in the dress and with the title which they then bore.

2333. The national guard of Paris leaves to join the army, p. *Léon Cogniet.*
2334. Combat in the defiles of Argonne, 1792, p. *Eug. Lami.*
2335. Battle of Valmy, 1792, p. *Mauzaisse*, after H. Vernet.
2336. Battle of Jemmapes, 1792, p. *H. Scheffer*, after H. Vernet.
2337. Entry of the french army into Mons, 1792, p. *H. Bellangé.*
2338. Combat at Anderlecht, 1792, p. *H. Bellangé.*
2339. Luckner (Nicolas, baron of), marshal of France, p. *Couder.*

2340. Rochambeau (Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, count of), mareshal of France, p. *Larivière.*
2341. Kellermann (Francis-Christophe), general in chief of the army at Moselle, 1792, p. *Rouget.*
2342. Bournonville (Pierre de Riel, marquis of), general in chief of the army of the Moselle, 1792, p. *Heim.*
2343. Dumouriez (Charles-Francis), general in chief of the army of the North, p. *Rouillard.*
2344. Chartres (Louis-Philippe d'Orleans, duke of), lieutenant general, p. *Léon Cogniet.*
2345. Montpensier (Antony-Philip d'Orleans, duke of), lieutenant-colonel, adjutant general, p. *A. Faure.*
2346. La Fayette (Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert Mottier, marquis of), lieutenant général, p. *Court.*
2347. Biron (Armand-Louis de Gontaut, duke of), general in chief of the army of the Rhine, p. *Rouget.*
2348. Custine (Adam-Philip, count of), general in chief of the army of the Rhine, p. *Rouget.*
2349. Montesquiou-Fezenzac (Anne-Peter, count of), general in chief of the army of the South, p. *Dubuffe.*
2350. Beauharnais (Alexander-Francis-Marie, viscount of), commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, p. *Rouget.*
2351. Valence (Cyrus-Marie-Adelaide de Timbrune, count of), commander in chief of the army of the Ardennes, p. *Blondet.*
2352. Wimpfen (Georges-Félix, baron of), lieutenant géneral, p. *Eugène Goyet.*
2353. Dillon (Arthur, (count of), lieutenant general, p. *Belloc.*
2354. De Prez de Crassier (John-Stephen), lieutenant general, p. *Thévenin.*
2355. Miranda (Francis), lieutenant général, p. *Rouget.*
2356. Dampierre (Augustus-Marie-Henri) count of), field-marshal, 1792, p. *Monvoisin.*
2357. Houchard (John-Nicolas), brigade général, 1992, p. *Miss Montfort.*
2358. Dugommier (James-Christopher-Coquille), field-marshal, 1792, p. *Bouchot.*
2359. Aubert du Bayet (John-Baptist-Hanibal), brigade general, 1792, by *Paulin Guérin.*
2360. Berthier (Louis-Alexandre), field-marshal, commander of the staff, 1792, by *Lépaulle*, copied from Gros.
2361. La Touche-Tréville (Louis-René-Madeleine Levassor de), rear admiral, 1792, by *Rouget.*
2362. Beaurepaire (Nicolas), lieutenant-colonel of the 1st. battalion of Maine and Loire, 1792, by *Monvoisin.*
2363. Napoléon Bonaparte, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st. battalion of Corsira, 1792, by *Philippoteaux*

2364. Marceau (François-Séverin), volunteer of the 1st. battalion of Eure-et-Loire, 1792, by *Vinchon.*

2365. Joubert (Barthélemy-Catherine), sub-lieutenant of the 51st. regiment of the line, 1792, by *Bouchot.*

2366. Hoche (Louis-Lazare), captain of the 58th. of the line, 1792, by *Lefebvre.*

2367. Kléber (Jean-Baptiste), lieutenant-colonel of the 4th. battalion of the Upper Rhine, 1792, by *Paulin Guérin.*

2368. Desaix (Louis-Charles-Antoine), captain of the 46th of the line, 1792, by *Steuben.*

2369. Hatry (Jacques-Meurice), chief of the 77th. battalion of the line, 1792, by the baron de *Schwiter.*

2370. Richepance (Antoine), lieutenant of the 1st. regiment of cavalry 1792, afterwards commander of division, by *Durupt.*

2371. Pichegru (Jean-Charles), adjutant of the 2d. artillery 1792, by *Caminade.*

2372. Moreau (Jean-Victor), lieutenant-colonel of the 1st. battalion of Ille-et-Vilaine, 1792, by *Bouchot.*

2373. Championnet (Jean-Etienne), lieutenant-colonel of the 6th. battalion of the Drôme, 1792, afterwards commander of division, by *Bouchot.*

2374. Carnot, engeener, 1792, by *Bouchot.*

2375. Muray (Joachim), sub-lieutenant of the 12th. chasseurs 1792, by *Paulin Guérin.*

2376. Moncey (Bon-Adrien Jannot de), captain of the 7th. of the line, 1792, by *Dedreux Dorcy.*

2377. Jourdan (Jean-Baptiste), lieutenant-colonel of the 2d. battalion of Haute-Vienne, 1792, by mademoiselle *Volpellière.*

2378. Masséna (André) lieutenant-colonel of the 2d. battalion of the Var, by *Paulin Guérin.*

2379. Augereau (Charles-Pierre-François), adjutant-major (german-legion), 1792, by *Thévenin.*

2380. Bernadotte (Jean-Baptiste-Charles), lieutenant of the 36th. regiment of the line, 1792, by *Amiel*

2381. Soult (Jean-de-Dieu), sergaent of the 23d. of the line, 1792, by *Raverat.*

2382. Brune (Guillaume Marie), adjutant-captain, 1792, by *Vinchon.*

2383. Lannes (Jean), sub-lieutenant of the 2d. battalion of Gers, 1792, by *Paulin Guérin.*

2384. Mortier (Edouard-Adolphe-Casimir-Joseph), captain of the 1st. battalion of the North 1792, p. by *Larivière.*

2385. Ney (Michel), sub-lieutenant of the 4th. hussars, 1792, p. by *A. Brune.*

2386. Davout (Louis-Nicolas), lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd. battalion of l'Yonne, p. by *A. Pérignon.*

2387. Bessières (Jean-Baptiste), adjutant legion of the Pyrénées, 1792, p. by *Paulin Guérin.*
2388. Lefebvre (Francis-Joseph), captain of the 13th. battalion of light infantry, 1792, p. by *Wachsmutt.*
2389. Pérignon (Dominique-Catherine), lieutenant-colonel of the legion of the Pyrenees, 1792, p. by *Amiel.*
2390. Serurier (Jean-Mathieu-Philibert), lieutenant-colonel of the 68th. legion, 1792, p. by *Delanoé.*
2391. Victor Perrin (Claude), lieutenant-colonel of the 5th. battalion of the Mont-of-the-Rhône, 1792, p. by *Rouget.*
2392. Macdonald (Etienne-Jacques-Joseph-Alexandre), captain aide-de-camp, p. 1792, p. by *Court.*
2393. Oudinot (Nicolas-Charles), lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd. battalion of the Meuse, 1792, p. by *Monvoisin.*
2394. Marmont (Auguste-Frederic-Louis Viesse de), lieutenant on the staff of artillery, 1792, p. by *Rouget.*
2395. Suchet (Louis-Gabriel), lieutenant-colonel of the 4th. battalion of Ardèche, 1792, p. by *Raverat.*
2396. Gouvion-Saint-Cyr (Laurent), captain of the frist battalion of chasseurs, 1792, by *Rouget.*
2397. Junot (Andoche), sergeant of greenaders of the 2d. battalion of the Côte-d'Or, 1772, by *Raverat.*
2398. Lecourbe (Claude-Joseph), lieutenant-colonel of the 17th. battalion of the Jura, 1792, p. by *Libour.*
2399. Régnier (Jean-Louis-Eb[illegible]eer), bombadeer of the battalion of the French-Theatre, 1[illegible], p. by *Philippoteaux.*
2400. Hédouville (Gabriel-Marie-Théodore-Joseph), captain of the 6th. regiment of cavalry, 1792, by *Paulin Guérin.*
2401. Belliard (Augustin-Daniel), captain of the first battalion of the Vendée in 1792, afterwards count and commander of division, by *F. Dubois.*
2402. Lauriston (Jacques-Alexander-Bernard Law de), captain of the 8th. regiment of Artillery, 1792, by *Caminade.*
2403. Molitor (Gabriel-Jean-Joseph), captain of the 4th. battalion of the Moselle, 1792, by *A. Brune.*
2404. Maison (Nicolas-Joseph). greenader of the 1st. batalion of Paris, 1792, by *Léon Cognet.*
2415. Foy (Maximilien-Sébastien), lieutenant of Artillery, 1792, by *Grégorius.*
2406. Duperré (Victor-Guy), sailor, 1792, by *Rouget.*
2407. Gérard (Etienne-Maurice), volunteer of the second battalion of the Meuse, 1792, by *Larivière.*
2408. Clausel (Bertrand), captain of the 43rd. of the line, 1792, by *Rouget.*
2409. Mouton (Georges), captain of the 9th. battalion of the Meurthe, 1792, by *Larivière.*

2410. Truguet (Laurent-Jean-François), sea captain, 1792, by *Paulin Guérin.*

2411. Grouchy (Emmanuel de), colonel of 2d. dragoons, 1792, by *Rouget.*

WATER-COLOUR ROOM Nº 42

(Plan 2)

In this hall are forty two military costumes of the time of the empire, painted by H. Lecomte, and two hundred and fifty four water-colour, sepia and chalk drawings, representing sieges, combats, views of towns, ports, historical events and portraits, by Siméon Fort, Jung, Himely, Bagetti, Morel, Parent, Dutertre, Pernot, Rodolphe, Gautier, Roux, Wicar, J.-B. Isabey, Gérard, Kasten, Hennequin, Verly, Goubaud, Ch. Langlois, Tofanelli, Melling Storelli, Justin Ouvrié, Ciceri, Pasquieri, Nouveaux, A. Genet, Dauzats. But attention should be particularly paid to the numbers :

2571. Signature of the Concordat between France and the Holy-See, 5 of July 1801, by *Gérard.*

2574. The first consul visits the Manufactory of the brothers Sevène, at Rouen, November 1802, by *J.-B. Isabey.*

2576. Napoleon visits the manufactory of Jouy and decorates Oberkampf, June 1806, by *J.-B. Isabey.*

2577. Allegory to the glory of Napoleon the great, by *Hennequin.*

2662. The outer wall of the Portes-de-Fer, October 1839, by *Dauzats.*

Passage of the van guard. Skir mishers of the 17th. light infantry and spahis of Constantine.

2663. Second wall of the Portes-de-Fer, October 1839.

Arrival of the 17th. regiment of light infantry.

2664. Third wall of the Portes-de-Fer, 28th. October 1839, by *Dauzats.*

The sappers of the engineering corps inscribe in the ravine the date of their passage of the Portes-de-Fer.

2665. Third wall of the Portes-de-Fer, October 1839, by *Dauzats.*

The chasseurs of the 3d. regiment, and the soldiers of the 2d. light infantry descend in the bed of the stream.

2666. Evacuation of the Portes-de-fer, October 1839, by *Dauzats.*

SOUTH WING

—

STAIRCASE OF THE PRINCES N° 1 (STATUES)

(Plan 2)

2667. Louis XIV. In marble, by *Jean Warin.*
2668. Napoleon I. In marble, by *Cartellier.*
2669. Louis-Philippe I. In marble, by *A. Dumont.*

GALLERY OF THE BATTLES N° 2

(Plan 2)

In this gallery are thirty-two pictures representing the most celebrated French battles, and eighty-two busts of the most remarkable warriors killed or mortally wounded. The names of the princes, constables, admirals, marshals of France, commanders in chief and general-officers, who died on the field of honour are inscribed on sixteen bronze tables placed in each vestibule.

2670. Battle of Tolbiac, 476, painted by *Ary Scheffer.*

Clovis seeing his army in danger, invokes the God of Clotilde and the Germans, whose king has just been killed, surrender immediately to him.

2671. Battle of Poitiers, October 732, by *Ch. Steuben.*

Gained by Charles Martel over Abderame.

2672. Charlemagne receives at Paderbon the submission of Witikind, 785, by *Ary Scheffer.*

After a war which lasted thirty-three years, the Saxon chief submitted and became a christian.

2673. Count Eudes defends Paris against the Normans, 885, 886, by *Schnetz.*

The Normans besieging Paris, assaulted the large tower of the Chatelet. Count Eudes made a vigorous sortie, and put them to flight.

2674. Battle of Bouvines, July 1214, by *Horace Vernet.*

Before the battle, Philip Augustus placed his crown upon the altar, saying : « Let him that is most worthy wear it. » His barons enthusiastically declared that none were more worthy than he.

2675. Montfort (Simon de), duke of Narbonne, count of Toulouse, killed before Toulouse, in plaster, by *Feuchères.*
2676. Battle of Taillebourg, 21 of July, 1242, by *Eugène Delacroix.*

The king saint Louis, having too hastily crossed the bridge of Taillebourg, is surrounded by the English. The French rush after him and the bridge becoming too crowded a great number swim across the river, and the king receives all the honours of this brilliant victory.

2677. Pierre de France, count of Alençon, killed in Sicily. Plaster, by *Flatters.*

2678. Battle of Mons-en-Puelle, August 1304, by *Larivière.*

Philippe le Bel, surprised by the Flemish militia, incompletely armed, mounts his horse, rallies the French, and leads them against the enemy.

2679. Battle of Cassel, August 1328, by *Henri Scheffer.*

Gained by Philippe de Valois over the Flemish.

2680. Quicret (Hugues), admiral of France, mortally wounded in a naval combat against the English. In plaster, by *Emile Seurre.*

2681. Behuchet (Nicolas), admiral of France, killed in 1340. In plaster, by *Seurre senior.*

2682. Charles of Valois, count of Alençon, killed at the battle of Crécy. In plaster, by *Antonin Moine.*

2683. Bourbon (Pierre de), duke of Bourbon, killed at the battle of Poitiers. In plaster, by *Bion.*

2684. Brienne (Gauthier of), constable, killed at the battle of Poitiers. In plaster, by *Lequien.*

2685. Bourbon (Jacques de), count de la Marche, constable, killed at the battle of Brignais. In Plaster, by *Raggi.*

2686. Battle of Cocherel, May 1364, by *Larivière.*

Won by Duguesclin, who took prisoner, captain de Buch, commander of the king of Navare's army.

2687. Blois (Charles, count of), killed at the battle of Auray. In plaster, by *Dieudonné.*

2688. Vienne (Jean de), admiral, killed at the battle of Nicopolis. In plaster, by Duret.

2689. Antoine de Bourgogne, duke of Brabant, killed at the battle of Azincourt. In plaster, by *Simart.*

2690. Dampierre (Jacques de Châtillon, sire of), admiral, killed at the battle of Azincourt. In plaster, by *Simart.*

2691. Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans, May 1429, by *H. Scheffer.*

2692. Buchan (John Stuart, Count of), constable, killed under the walls of Verteuil. In plaster, by *Laitié.*

2693. Coëtivy (Prégent de), admiral, killed at the siege of Cherbourg. Plaster, by *Husson.*

2694. Battle of Castillon, July 1543, by *Larivière.*

Lord Talbot aged eighty, was mortally wounded in this battle, which was gained by Dunois, and which ended in the expulsion of the English.

2695. Charles-le-Téméraire, duke of Burgundy, killed before Nancy. Plaster, by *Nanteuil.*

2696. Entry of Charles VIII into Naples, 1495, by *Féron.*

The king entered Naples on horseback, under a canopy borne by the noblest of the land, all the inhabitants of the town, knelt before him.

2697. Nemours (Louis d'Armagnac, duke of), killed at the battle of Cerignole. In plaster, by *Rude.*

2698. Foix (Gaston de), duke of Nemours, killed at the battle of Ravennes. In plaster, by *Dieudonné.*

2699. Battle of Marignan, September 1515, by *Fragonard.*

Francis I having conquered the Swiss, stops the battle.

2700. Bayard (Pierre du Terrail, lord of), killed at the battle of Rebec. In plaster.

2701. Bonnivet (Guillaume Gouffier, lord of), killed at the battle of Pavia. In plaster, by *Lanno.*

2702. La Palice (Jacques de Chabannes, lord of), marshal of France, killed at the battle of Pavia. In plaster, by *Foyatier.*

2703. Lescun (Thomas de Foix, lord of), marshal of France, killed at the battle of Pavia. In plaster, by *Etex.*

2704. Montalembert (André de), lord of Essé, killed at the siege of Terouane. In plaster, by *Jaley.*

2705. Bourbon (Jean de) count of Soissons, killed at the battle of Saint-Quentin. In plaster, by *Duseigneur.*

2706. Taking of Calais, January 1558, by *Picot.*

The French, led by the duke of Guise, are about to storm Calais.

2707. Strozzi (Pedro), marshal of France, killed by a wound received at the siege of Thionville. In plaster, by *Flatters.*

2708. Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, died from wounds received at Rouen, by *Ramus.*

2709. Saint-André (Jacques d'Albon, lord of), marshal of France, killed at the battle of Dreux. In plaster, by *Gechter.*

2710. Montmorency (Anne, duke of), constable of France, mortally wounded at the battle of Saint-Denis. In marble, by *Pradier.*

2711. Aumale (Claude of Lorraine, duke d'), killed at the siege of La Rochelle. In plaster, by *Lescorné.*

2712. Joyeuse (Anne, duke of), admiral, killed at the battle of Coutras. In plaster, by *Brion.*

2713. La Valette (Bernard de Nogaret, lord of), admiral, killed before Roquebrune. In plaster, by *Desprez.*

2714. Biron (Armand de Gontaut, baron of), marshal of France, killed at the siege of Epernay. In plaster, par *Dehay senior.*

2715. Entry of Henri IV into Paris, March 1794, by *Gérard.*

2716. Villars (André-Baptiste de Brancas, lord of), admiral killed at the battle of Dourlens. In plaster, by *Thérasse.*

2717. Aumont (Jean d'), marshal of France, died after the siege of Combourg in Britany. Plaster, by *A. Dumont.*

2718. Toiras (Jean du Caylar de Saint-Bonnet, marquess of), marshal of France, died after the siege of Fontaneto. In plaster by *Caillouet.*

2719. Créquy (Charles de Blanchefort, marquess of), marshal of France, killed before fort Brême, by *Dantan junior.*

2720. Fonquières (Manassès de Pas, marquess of), died after the siége of Thionville. plaster, by *Lemaire.*

2721. Battle of Rocroy, May 1643, by *Heim.*
Gained by the duke of Enghien.

2722. Guébriant (Jean-Baptiste Budes, count of), marshal of France, died after the siége of Rotwell. In plaster, by *Cortot.*

2723. Douglas (Jacques, count of), killed near Douai. In plaster, by *Feuchère.*

2724. Brézé (Armand de Maillé, duke of), admiral of France, killed at the naval combat of Orbitello, by *Legendre Héral.*

2725. Gassion (Jean, count of), marshal of France, died after the siege of Lens. In plaster, by *Desbœufs.*

2726. Battle of Lens, August 1648, by *Pierre Franque.*
Won by the prince of Condé.

2727. Rougé (Jacques de), marquess du Plessis-Bellière, died during the siege of Castel-a Mare. Plaster, by *Duseigneur.*

2728. Battle of Dunes, June 1658, by *Larivière.*
Won by Turenne.

2729. Castelnau (Jacques, marquess of), marshal of France, died during the siege of Dunkerque. In plaster, by *Duseigneur.*

2730. Beaufort (François de Vendôme, duke of), admiral, killed at the siege of Candie. In plaster, by *Mercier.*

2731. Longueville (Charles-Paris d'Orléans, duke of), killed at the crossing of the Rhine. In plaster, by *Jouffroy.*

2732. Turenne (Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, viscount of), marshal of France, killed at Saltzbach. In marble, by *Flatters.*

2733. Taking by assault of Valenciennes, Mars 1677, by *Alaux.*
Louis XIV saves the town from being pillaged.

2734. Berbier du Metz (Pierre-Claude), lieutenant-general, killed at Fleurus, 1698. In plaster, by *Jouffroy.*

2735. Tilladet (Jean-Baptiste de Lassagnet, marquess of), lieutenant-general, killed at the battle of Steinkerque. In plaster, by *J. Debay.*

2736. Vertillac (Nicolas de la Brousse, count of), killed close to Bossu. In plaster, by *Lescorné.*

2737. Battle of Marsaille, October 1693, by *Eugène Devéria.*
Gained by Catinat over the Duke of Savoy.

2738. Zurlauben (Béat-Jacques de la Tour Châtillon, count of) lieutenant-general, died at Hochstett. In plaster, by *Jouffroy*.

2739. Marsin (Ferdinand, count of), marshal of France, died at the siege of Turin. In plaster, by *Jouffroy*.

2740. Battle of Villaviciosa, december 1710, by *Jean Alaux*.
Won by the duke of Vendôme, who presented to Philippe V, king of Spain, the standards taken from the enemy.

2741. Battle of Denain, July 1712, by *Jean Alaux*.
Marshal Villars carries the retrenchments of the camp of Denain.

2742. Berwick (James de Fitz-James, duke of), marshal of France, killed at the siege of Philipsbourg, in plaster, by *Dantan senior*.

2743. Battle of Fontenoy, 11 of Mai 1745, by *Horace Vernet*.
Marshal Saxe shows the trophys of victory to Louis XV, on horseback, accompanied by the Dauphin.

2744. Battle of Lawfeld, July 1747, by *Aug. Couder*.
The English general, viscount Ligonnier, is brought before Louis XV, who said to him that England ought to prefer peace to all the disasters of war, and to the loss of so many brave men.

2745. Montcalm (Louis-Joseph de Saint-Vevan, marquess of), lieutenant general, died before Québec. In plaster, by *Duret*.

2746. Rougé (Pierre François, marquess of), lieutenant-general, killed at the battle of Villingshausen. In plaster, by *J. Debay*.

2747. Taking of York-Town, October 1781, by *Auguste Couder*.
General Rochambeau and Washington, commanders of the american army, order for the assault of York-Town, which is defended by the English.

2748. Battle of Fleurus, 26 of June 1745, by *Mauzaisse*.
Won over the English army, by Jourdan, commander in chief, Championnet, Kléber and Marceau accompanied by the representative of the people, Saint-Just.

2749. Dugommier (Jean-François-Coquille), commander in chief, killed whilst serving in the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. In plaster, by *Claudet*.

2750. Banel (Pierre), general of brigade, killed in Italy, during the attack of the castle of Cossavia. In plaster, by *Bartolini*.

2751. Causse (Jean-Jacques), general of brigade, killed in the combat of Dego. In plaster, by *Dumont senior*.

2752. Laharpe (Amédée-Emmanuel-François), chief of a division, killed in Italy at the crossing of the Po. In plaster, by *Lecomte*.

2753. Beyrand (Martial), general of brigade, killed at Castiglione In plaster, by *Corbet*.

2754. Abattuci (Jean-Charles), general of brigade, killed under the walls of Huningue. In marble, by *Vital-Dubray.*

2755. Robert (Jean-Gilles-André), général of brigade, died from the effects of wounds received at Arcole. In plaster, by *Gois.*

2756. Battle of Rivoli, 14 of January 1797, by *Philippoteaux.*

Gained by the general Bonaparte over the Austrian army.

2757. Brueys d'Aigalliers (Paul-François, count of), rear-admiral, died at Aboukir. In marble, by *Flatters.*

2758. Dupuy (Dominique-Martin), general of brigades, killed at Cairo in Egypt. In plaster, by *Roland.*

2759. Caffarelli du Falga (Louis-Marie-Joseph-Maximilien), general of brigade, killed before Saint-Jean-d'Acre. In plaster, by *Masson.*

2760. Joubert (Barthélemy-Catherine), commander in chief of the Italian army, killed at Novi. In plaster, by *Houdon.*

2761. Battle of Zurich, 25 of september 1799, by *Bouchot.*

General Massena conquered the Russians commanded by Korsakof.

2762. Kleber (Jean-Baptiste), commander in chief of the eastern army, assassinated at Cairo. In plaster, by *Lemaire.*

2763. Battle of Hohenlinden, 3 of December 1800, by *Schopin.*

Won by general Moreau over the Austrians, commanded by the archiduke John.

2764. Noailles (Louis-Marie, viscount), general of brigade, killed near the island of Cuba. In plaster, by *Dantan senior.*

2765. Battle of Austerlitz, 2 of Décember 1805, by *Gerard.*

General Rapp announces to the Emperor Napoléon the defeat of the Russian army.

2766. Morlant (Jean-Pierre), killed at Austerlitz. In plaster, by mademoiselle *Charpentier.*

2767. Vallongne (Josep-Secret-Pascal), general of brigade, died from the effects of wounds received at Castellone. In plaster, by *Debay senior.*

2768. Battle of Iena, 14 of October 1806, by *Horace Vernet.*

The cry : *En avant !* having issuet from the ranks of the imperial guard, the Emperor, accompanied by prince Murat and marshal Berthier, turned round sharply and said in a sternvoice : It must be a beardless youth who dares prejudge my orders; let him wait till he has commanded in thirty pitched-battles, before he has the audacity to give his opinion. » It proved to be one of the raw recruicts who had been unable tu curb his youghful and impetuous spirit.

2769. De Billy (Jean-Louis), general of brigade, killed at Iéna. In plaster, by *J. Debay.*

2770. Corbineau (Claude-Louis-Constant-Esprit-Gabriel), general

of brigade, killed at the battle of Eylau. In plaster, by *Dantan senior.*

2771. Desjardins (Jacques), chief of a division, died from a wound received at the battle of Eylau. In plaster, by *Dantan senior.*

2772. Battle of Friedland, gained by the Emperor over the Russians, 14 of june 1807, by *Horace Vernet.*

2773. Lacoste (André-Bruno Freval, count of), general of brigade, killed before Saragossa. In plaster, by *Clodion.*

2774. Cervoni (Jean-Baptiste), general of division, killed at the battle of Ekmülh. In plaster.

2775. Lannes (Jean), duke of Montebello, marshal of France, killed at the battle of Essling. In plaster.

2776. Battle of Wagram, 6 of July 1809, won by the Emperor over the Austrians, by *Horace Vernet.*

2777. Lasalle (Antoine-Charles-Louis, count of), general of division, killed at Wagram. In plaster, by *Taunay.*

2778. Guyot de Lacour (Bernard-Nicolas, baron), general of a division, killed at Wagram. In plaster, by *Debacq.*

2779. Senarmont (Alexandre-Antoine Hureau, baron of), general of division, killed at the siege of Cadix, by *Dantan senior.*

2780. Gudin (César-Charles-Etienne, count), general of division, died at Smolensk. In plaster, by *Caillouet.*

2781. Bessières (Jean-Baptiste), duke of Istria, marshal of France, killed the eve of battle of Lutzen. In plaster.

2782. Reuss-Koestritz (Henri LVI, prince of), general of brigade, killed close to Dresden. In plaster, by *Nanteuil.*

2783. Poniatowski (Joseph-Antoine, prince), marshal of France, died in crossing Elster. In plaster, by *Caunois.*

2784. Mortier (Edouard-Adolphe-Casimir-Joseph), duke of Trevise, marshal of France, killed at Paris. In marble, by *Bra.*

HALL OF 1830 N° 3

(Plan 2)

2785. The duke of Orléans, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, arrives at the Hôtel-de-Ville, 31 of July 1830, painted by *Larivière.*

The duke of Orleans accompanied by M. Labbey de Pompierres, Viennet, colonel Jacqueminot, Bérard, Guizot, Dupin senior, count Bondy, general Sebastiani. M. Lafitte ill, is in a sedan chais. The prince is received on the perron of the hotel, by Lafayette,

Odilon Barrot, Casimir Perier, general Lobau, count Montalivet, Mrs. Thayer, de Schonen and Mauguin.

2786. Reading at the Hôtel-de-Ville, of the déclaration of the deputies and of the proclamation of the lieutenant-general of the kingdom, 31 of July 1830, by *Gerard*.

2787. The lieutenant-général of the kingdom receives at the barriere du Trône, the 1st. regiment of hussars, commanded by the duke of Chartres, 4 of August 1830, by *Ary Scheffer*.

The duke of Orleans, is on horseback, accompanied by his two sons, the duke of Chartres and the duke of Nemours.

2788. The king swears in presence of the chambers, to maintain the charter of 1830, 29 of August 1830, by *Eugène Devéria*.

2789. The king gaves standards to the national guard, 29 August 1830, by *Court*.

The king presents a standard to count of Montalivet, colonel of the 4th. legion. General Lafayette, general Gerard, marshal Soult and marshal Mortier are present : M. Loubers and Marmier, colonels of the 3th. and 1st. legion hold the standards they have just received.

GALLERY N° 4

(Plan 2)

This gallery contains eighty statues or busts of personnages already represented either in the pictures or in sculpture, and followed by their historical notice. The following however are remarkable for their artistic merits :

2802. Gondy (Jean-Baptiste de), bust in marble, by *Bartholomeu Prieur*.

2812. Hurault de L'Hôpital (Michel), bust in marble, by *Germain Pilon*.

2817. Bellièvre (Pomponne de), chancellor of France, bust in marble, by *Bartholomeu Prieur*.

2818. Barbancon-Cany (Marie de), a kneeling figure in marble, by *Bartholomeu Prieur*.

2825. Richelieu (Armand-Jean du Plessis, cardinal of), statue in marble, by *Duret*.

2837. Le Tellier (Michel), chancellor of France. Bust, by *Coysevox*.

2839. La Vieuville (Charles, duke of), suprintendant of the finances. Statue kneeling in marble, by *Gilles Guérin*.

2840. La Vieuville (Marie Bouhier de Beaumarchais, duchesse of). Kneeling statue in marble, by *Gilles Guérin*.

2842. Colbert (Jean-Baptiste). Statue kneeling, by *Coysevox*.

2844. Le Tellier (Charles-Maurice), archibishop of Reims. Bust, by *Coysevox*.

2853. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, bust by *Coysevox*.

2858. Tourville, marshal of France. Marble statue, by Houdon.

2860. Argenson (Marc-René de Voyer de Paulmy, marquess of) keeper of the seals. Bust in marble, by *Coustou.*
2861. Vendôme (Louis-Joseph, duke of). Statue, by *Pradier*
2869. Orléans (Louis-Philip, duke of), by *Lemaire.*

SECOND FLOOR

ATTIC

SOUTHERN WING

N° 5 of plan 2

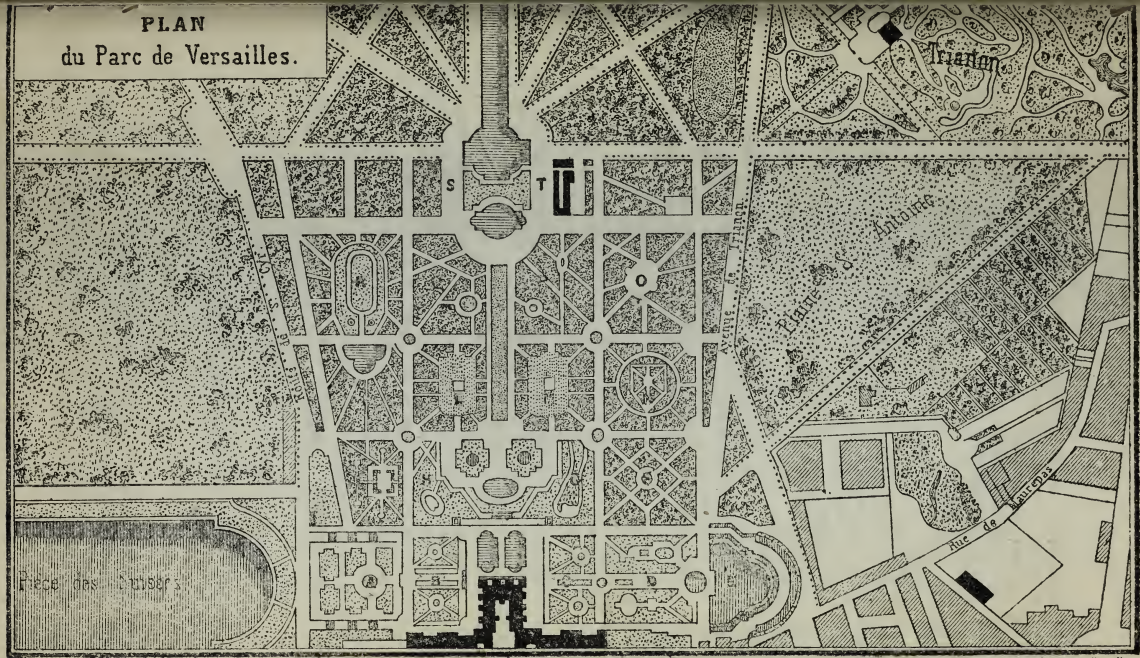
NORTHERN WING

N° 14 of plan 1

This second floor consisting of a hundred rooms was inhabited by ladies and officers of the court, it is now divided in twenty salles in wkich two thousand portraits or pictures of historical interest and exquisite execution are collected : l'Albane, Sebastien Bourdon, Hyac. Rigaud, Porbus, Nattier, Parrocel, Largillière, Greuze, Joseph Vernet, Reynolds, David, Gerard, Girodet-Trioson, M^me^ Lebrun, Ary Scheffer, Lucas, Carlo-Maratto-Vanloo, Cranach, Philip de Champagne, Lebrun, Coypel, etc., are the names of some of the artists.

We have extracted from this vast collection of personnages who are not represented in the pictures or sculptures of the Museum, see the N^os^ :

2871. Froissart.
2873. Mabillon.
2882. Scaliger.
2885. Jansénius.
2891. Vaugelas.
2892. Voiture. .
2919. Bussy-Rabutin.
2929. Malebranche.
2936. Fontenelle.
2940. Labruyère.
2947. De Sacy.
2988. Marivaux.
2999. Vernet (Joseph).
3006. Parmentier.
3017. Casimir Delavigne.
3018. Nodier (Charles).
3031. Dante (Alighieri).
3042. Petrarque.
3043. Boccace.
3058. Juvénal.
3089. Borgia (César).
3090. Colomb (Christophe).
3091. Magellan (navigator).
3092. Vespuce (America).
3112. Arioste.
3133. Luther.
3158. Medicis (Laurent of).
3161. Ignace de Loyola.
3166. Rabelais.
3169. Cortez (Fernando).
3210. Mary-Stewart.
3226. Elisabeth (queen of England).
3227. Leiceister.
3247. Mary Touchet (mistress of Charles IX).
3267. Charles Quintus.
3277. Cujas.
3332. Gabriel d'Estrées.
3353. Shakespear.
3423. Charles I, king of England.
3426. Buckingham.
3446. Cromwell (Olivier).
3492. Don Juan of Austria.
3520. Ruyter.
3549. Sobieski.
3558. James II.
3575. Lachaise, conf. de Louis XIV.
3631. The princess of the Ursins.
3634. Peter the great.
3657. Marlbourough.
3694. Charles XII.



GILLOT 38

Lith Brunon Pl Hoche Lt Versailles

3701. The Regent and M^me^ de Parabère.
3748. Bébé, dwarf of the king of Poland.
3777. Madame Geoffrin.
3824. Mozart at the court of the prince of Conti.
3878. Katherine II, empress of Russia.
3885. Gresset.
3905. The princess of Lamballe.
3921. Madame de Genlis.
3985. Gustavus III, king of Sweden.
3987. Georges III, king of England.
3988. Caroline of Brunswick.
4084. Julius Romain.
4051. Erasmus.
4057. Gustavus Vasa.
4063. Diane of Poitiers.
4079. Ramus.
4088. Darnley (husband of Mary Stuart).
4091. Nostradamus.
4161. Elzevir (librarian).
4179. Roquelaurer.
4196. St-Vincent-de-Paul.
4213. Albane.
4259. Fouquet (Nicolas).
4263. Madame de Sévigné.
4264. Madam de Grignan.
4320. Lock (John).
4446. Madame de Pompadour.
4448. Madame Dubarry.
4483. Vauvenargues.
4485. Boucher (painter).
4588. Shéridan.
4602. Cagliostro.
4604. Mirabeau.
4610. Camille Desmoulins.
4614. Madame Roland.
4615. Charlotte Corday.
Painted by Hauer after her condemnation, a few moment before her execution.
4656. Fox.
4675. Pitt.
4661. Nelson.
4667. Peel (sir Robert).
4784. Madame de Stael.
4785. Madame Campan.

From the N^os^ 4853 or the N° 4937, one ought to the very curious collection of eighty-four portraits painted by Gérard, amongst which are those of the ladies Tallien, Récamier, Bernadotte, Waleska, de Bassano, the marshal Lannes, lady Jersey, Visconti, de Laborde, du Cayla.

If the visitor wishes to examine in detail this second floor, he ought to procure the notice of the Museum *(Notice du Musée)*.

The visit to the palace once terminated, you go out by the vestibule of the chapel and passing under the vault, you enter the park.

PARK OF VERSAILLES

GARDENS. — The gardens are divided into squares, formed by alleys, quincuns, bosquets, sheets of water, statues and pieces of architecture all of which must admire connaisseurs.

This squares are indicated on the Plan, by alphabetical letters as are also the different sheets of water, the sculpture and the architecture contained in those squares.

SQUARE A. — THE ORANGERY AND THE SHEET OF WATER CALLED DES SUISSES.— The parterre of the orangery, the principal gates of the Park and the two great flights of stairs (called des Cent Marches) lead to the upper terrace.

The orangery contains the finest collection of orange-trees in the world : a fountain is in the centre of four squares of grass and flowers. Some of the orange-trees are very ancient ; and the oldest is also the finest; if tradition is correct, it is upwards of four hundred years old.

Planted in 1521 by a princess of Navarre, who gave it to Anne of Britanny, it became the property of the constable of Bourbon, and then passed to Francis I, when that seigneur's property was confiscated.

The building of the orangery consists in a gallery hundred and sixty metres long by thirteen metres broad. In a niche made in the wall is a statue of Louis XIV, in a Roman costume ; it was given to king by the duke of Lafeuillade, who had it made by Desjardins, to decorate the place des Victoires the Paris. Besides this principal gallery, there are two others, one hundred and twenty metres long each.

From the terrace and the balustrade which overlook those galleries can be seen the dome of the cathédral, the roots of the palace, the seminary and heights of Satory, the sheet of water des Suisses, the alleys which border it ; and at the other end, is the statue of Louis XIV, the unsuccessful work of the italian sculptor, knight Bernin, which had been brought to Paris, at great expense; some flames were thrown round the horse, and Louis XIV was turned into Marcus Curtius, and then the statue was sent into exile.

SQUARE B and C. — SOUTHERN PARTERRE. — Under this parterre and under the upper part of the flight of steps des Cent Marches, extended the green house of the orangery, an immense work of architecture ; two fountains are placed in the centre of four alleys, ornamented with grass and with design in box.

At the extremity, in front of the left wing of the palace, is the bronze statue of Napoléon I, and lower down, in the same direction in the equestrian statue of the duke of Orléans, by Marochetti, which was taken from the cour of Louvre, in 1848.

PARTERRE D'EAU (WATER). — Oblong sheets of water composing this parterre would not have been placed there but for the dryness of the soil, on account of its great height; twenty four groups in bronze, representing rivers, nereides, mermaids, adorn these two bassins. They were designed by Lebrun and cast by the brothers Keller.

The astonishment of visitors would be still greater, if they were allowed to go over the vast subterranean passages that contain the pipes, which carry water to the park. We can well assert that the enormous sums which were lavished to adorn the soil above ground do not greatly exceed the cost of the hydraulic works hidden under ground.

At the angles of the terrace, which serves as bases to the central part of the building, are placed two vases of great beauty : the one on the right, is the work of Coysevox, and represents the victory gained over the Turk's in Hungarie by our arms. The one on the left is by Tuby, and it represents the conquests made in Flanders.

Four bronzes figures, Apollo, Bacchus, Antinous and Silene are placed against the façade. Those statues were cast by the brothers Keller. Then come the two great sheets of water, the description of which accompany the engraving.

The left of this parterre is ornamented by twelve vases and two marble sphynxs, on which are mounted two bronze Cupids by Duval.

At the end of the balustrade of the southern parterre d'eau, is a beautiful statue of Cléopâtre sleeping, the work of Vancleve.

On the right steps leading to the northern parterre, are also ornamented by beautiful vases, on each side of the staircase, are placed an exquisite copy of the « chaste Venus, » by Coysevox, and one of Milicus, called the grinder, by Foggini (It is well known that Milicus is the slave, who warned Nero of the conspiracy laid against him by his own master).

NORTHERN PARTERRE. — Three fountains throw up immense sheaves of water, in the midst of which Tritons and Syrens frolic (by Tuby et le Hongre). Richs borders of flowers and grass adorn this parterre, from which springs a pyramid formed by many springs, the effect of which, when it plays is charming. This fountain is by Girardon.

At the extremity on the right, close to the hedge where the square D begins, are eight allegorical statues : the Autumn, by Regnaudin ; America, by Guerin ; Summer, by Hutinot; Winter, by Girardon ; Satirical poetry, by Ruister ; Asia, by Roger ; the Phlegmatic man, by l'Espagnandel ; Heroic poetry, by Drouilly.

SQUARE D. — THE BATH OF DIANA AND THE PYRAMID. — The bassin, called Diana's bath, is placed below the one called the pyramid, and is at the extremity of the alley des Marmousets. When the cascade ceases to flow, the beautiful basso-relievo of Girardon, can then be seen and admired.

This basso-relio represents Diana bathing surrounded by nymphs ; the grace and elegance of this composition, have rendered it well known to Europe. At the angles of the hedges are two statues : on the right Pasion accompanied by a lion , is by Houzeau ; on the left is a flute player by Jouvenet.

BASSIN OF THE DRAGON. — In the centre of this bassin, there used formerly to be a dragon or the serpent Python, surrounded by four dolphins and swans, carrying little Loves, some of which, bearing bows and arrows appear to aim at the Dragon ; the others hiding their faces in their hands, seem frightened. This was the work of Marsay ; it has been suppressed.

In the sloping alley, called allée d'eau, which leads from the bath of Diana to the bassin of the Dragon, fourteen bronze groups of children by Negros, Le Hongre, Lerembert, Mazière and Buiret, support bassins of languedoc marble, from which spring *jets d'eau*, which falling over the children, is received in a lower bassin. Two bosquets, formerly called d'*arc de triomphe* (triomphal arch) and des trois fontaines (the three fountains) are close to this alley ; they are now closed, not containing anything remarkable.

SQUARE E. — BASSIN OF NEPTUNE. — All the space between the gate of the dragon, and the gate of Trianon, is occupied by the bassin of Neptune.

This is one of the grandest conceptions of hydraulic art. The effect of this water work is indescribable and engraving could not represent, the mists of foam, and coloumns of vapour which the rays of the sun illumine into ever changing and ever fleeting rainbows.

On the side which is nearest the square D, is a small canal, in which are vases from which rise inumerable *jets d'eau*.

Three groups are placed near the wall which forms the highest side of this bassin. The middle one is by *Adam senior*, it represents Neptune and Amphitrite, seated in a shell, surrounded by horses and sea monsters which throw out a prodigeous quantity of water; the two other groups represent : Océan, father of rivers, by *Lemoine*, and Proteus, his son, by *Bouchardon*. On each side are dragons, carrying Cupido, sponting out jets d'eau, these remarkable groups are also by *Bouchardon*.

This bassin is surmounted by a grassy amphitheatre, on which a great crowd assembles on the days when the grand-water works play he whole forms a beautiful and curious *coup d'œil*. In the middle of the alley surrounding the amphitheatre is a statue representing Fame writing the history of Louis XIV, and trainpling on Envy; this piece of sculpture is the work of *Guidi*. Two other statues ornament this alley ; Berenice, by *Lespingola;* and the empress Faustina, by *Fremery*.

SQUARE F. — This square is formed by a beautiful grassy carpet and by alleys indicated on the plan ; four figures copied from the antique border this lawn; and close to the hedges are busts mounted on small pedestals.

In the centre of the alley which leads to square R, is a small bassin where exquisite figures of children play in the water. The other alleys are ornamented by different groups and statues : Pan, teaching Syrina to play the flute : Bacchus, by *Coustou;* Marsyas, teaching Olympus to play the flute, by Goy, a bust of Antinous, the favorite of the emperor Adrian ; and two Termes representing wise men of antiquity. In the rond-point separating square F from square M is the fountain of Ceres. This goddess is surrounded by children and sheaves of wheat; this group designed by Lebrun was executed by *Regnaudin*.

SQUARE G. — THE BATHS OF APOLLO. — This bosque is composed of winding alleys all couverging to a grassy lawn ; from which rises an artificial but most picturesque rock.

It represents the mouth of a deep grotto, over which cascades fall into a bassin, which seems hewn out of the rock. At the entrance of this grotto is Apollo surrounded by Thetis and the Océan nymphs, who all hasten to refresh him, and bring him food this splendid group, is from the chisel of *Girardon*, under Louis XIV, it was the principal ornament of the group of Thetis; then placed where the chapels is now ; Perrault designed the architecture and Lebrun the figures. Girardon, rival of Coysevox, sculptured the principal group. La Fontaine has celebrated in a poem this delicious grotto which vanished, when Louis XIV, made religious, by Madame de Maintenon, ordered it to be demolished, and in its stead appeared the splendid chapel, which is till so beautiful. On the right and left of the group of Apollo, are two groups, representing the horses of the sun's chariot; the one on the right is by Guérin ; the other on the left by *Marsy*.

THE FOUNTAIN OF LATONA. — Between the squares G and H the pasin of Latona, the two flights of steps leading to it, and the two long and slobing alleys which surround it.

On the upper part of this parterre are eight splendid vases from the antique; in the middle is the fountain, surmounted by a pedestal on which are placed Latona and her children, Apollo and Diana, who hide under their mother's mantle. The goddess invokes the vengeance of Jupiter against the boorish peasants, who refused to give her a draught of water to refresh herself.

The peasants, who for the most part are being changed to frogs, thrown round the Goddess jets d'eau, surrounding her with a veil of water which producies a charming effect. On each side of the lower part of this parterre are gardens and flower splots and orange-trees. At the extremities of the sloping alleys are first-rate copies on the left of the dying Gladiator by *Mosnier;* on the right of the nymph of the shell, by Coysevox. Eigthteen statues ornament two sloping alleys, on the left: the muse Erato, Fire, the king Tiridate, Vénus Callipyge, Silenus holding the infant Bacchus, Antinous, Mercury, a muse and Apollo; on the right: Melancholy, Antinous, king Tigran, a young Faun, Bacchus, Geries, the emperor Commodius, a muse and Ganymede. From the terrace is seen in beautiful viewot the *Tapis vert* (the green carpet), the chariot of Apollo, and the canal in his extense.

SQUARE H. — THE BALL ROOM (Or the *Rock-Work*). A grassy amphitheatre, surround's a second amphitheatre formed of shells and coloured stones; over which sheets of water fall in a cascade, from vases placed on the upper part. Eight great candelabras are placed round the cascade, and when lit up illuminates effect the water to such a degree that the effect is quite dazzling. It is here the duchess of Burgundy enjoyed balls most.

Nothing seemed to please her so much as this light, produced by fire and water and as the music caused by designed instruments and rippling water. This beautiful bosquet was by *Le Nôtre*.

SQUARE I. — The queen's bosquet fills up this square, it is composed of alleys and labyrinths planted with rare exotics. In this middle is a hall of grass, in which is placed a bronze copy of Venus de Medicis, opposite a bronze gladiator. Four vases adorn the hall in the angles of Venus de Medicis, opposite a bronze corps of the gladiator. Four vases adorn this hall in the angles of which are grass'y nooks where are placed richly a dorned seats, at the angle of this square which corresponds to the squares K L and H, is a rond-point where is a group by Marsy, represonting Bacchus surrounded by little grape gatherers.

SQUARE K. — LE BASSIN DU MIROIR. — The shape of this bassin reminds one of certain mirrors used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A grassy slope surrounds this bassin, where ancient carps, the favorites of passers-by, swim about and receive every day some mark of their bounty. The upper alley is adorned with vases and statues, at the point of intersection between the alleys R, Q and H, is a bassin in the middle of which Saturn is represented playing with shells. This beautiful group is by Girardon.

SQUARES L and M. — The squares L and M are composed of two quincunces, each of which contain eight marble termes, eight are placed near the hedges and four in the angles of the grassplot in the middle, this termes represent Alcinoüs crowned with leaves, a Bacchante holding grapes

and arranging her hair. Hercules holding the horn of Amaltea, a Jannus holding figs, on Nymph of Flora, Hercules holding his club and the appels of Hesperides and an Autumn.

Square M is arranged in the same manner as L. The termes with which it is adorned are near the hedges, Winter covered with fur, Cybele crowned with wheat; which slightly ressembles madame de Montespan. At the angles of the grass plot, a young Faunus adorning himself with naivy wreath, Abondance Sylvus crowned with pine apples, and Flora crowned with flowers and holdinga wreath.

The tapis vert extends to the middle of the squares L, M. Q and P. At the four sides of this circle where this tapis (carpet) begins are placed four groups, those of L represent, first Castor and Pollux, chefs-d'œuvre of Coysevox. The second, Poetus killing himself with the same dagger as his wife Arria killed herself. Those of M represent, the first group, the young Papira and his mother. Papira having followed his father to the senate was questioned by his mother as to what had happened. This young man had recourse to a lie rather than reveal secrets.

The senate admiring his discretion, allowed him to be for the future the only child admitted. The second group represents Laocoon and his children. On each side of the tapis vert, vases of great value, separate splendid vases, which are, on the sides L and Q, Fable, Venus leaving her bath, Cyparissa carrying a kid by Legros, an Amazon by Burnet. Achillis at the court of Lycomède by Vigier. Dido by Pouletier. The statues on the sides of P are Arthemise holding the urn in which are enclosed the ashes of Mausoleus her husband. Cyparissus chaining with flowers her favorite kid, a copy of Venus de Medicis, one of the Hesperides, the emperor Commodius in the power of Hercules by Jouvenet, Thiering by Lecomte. At the entrance of the tapis vert is a small guard-room belanging to claset the guardians : they are permitted to show strangers places to the public.

SQUARE N. — This square is traversed by an alley in the midst of which is a green hall; five other alleys form a pentagone, surrounding by alleys lesser the grassy salon. This circular part is called the labyrinth. Six figures are placed in the angles of the pentagone, they are very remarkable and represent: Ganymede and Jupiter transformed into on eagle, by Laviron; a dancing Faunus holdinga bunch of graphes, by Hurtelle. Apollo, a muse, Mercury and a Bacchante. At the rond-point formed by the angles of this square, and by those of the squares M, P and O, is a bassin in the midst of which is an admirable figure of Flora surrounded by children, and holding wreaths of flowers. This group is by Tuby, trom drawings by Lebrun.

SQUARE O. — BASSIN DE L'OBÉLISQUE. — The jets which rise from this basin, commonly called the *hundred tubes*, on account of the numerous jets which spring from a kind of obelisk; they fall in sheets of water, on the stairs, into a canal which surrounds this basin.

SQUARE P and Q. — These squares are traversed by the upper part of the tapis-vert. The square P contains the bassin of the Cyclop; the giant is represented half covered by masses of rocks of mount Ossa and mount Olympus, which he and his brothers had accumulated in order to ascend to heaven; the giants figure is very fine it is by Marsy.

The masses of rocks near the giant, are not effective, as for such a subject to be well treated, immense space would be necessary.

The bosquet des Dômes is close to the square M, it formerly contained two pavillions, the roofs of which were in the shape of a dome, in the centre is a basin of a hexagonal shape, surrounded by a gilt balustrade, ornamented with basso-relievos. Eight statues ornament this bosquet, Amphitrite, Arion playing on his lyre, Day, a daughter of Nereus, the nymph Galatea, the shepherd Acis, Jno, daughter of Cadmus, a nymph of Diana. It is a pity this bosquet is not open to the public, as the eight statues are all chef-d'œuvre.

A diagonal alley traverses square P and from it is a view of the bassin of Apollo.

THE COLONNADE. — Under Louis XIV, concerts were given here in summer. White marble arcades are overshadowed by green tress.

This was a favorite spot of Lully, the great compositor, who thought it particuliarly suited to his music. The peristyle which is circular is composed of thirty two precious marbles, twelve of Languedocian marble, and twelve of dark blue marble. Jets d'eau rise from thirty small white marble bassins placed under arcades. The key-stones of the archs are ornamented by the most exquisite figures of children, are and by *Mazière*, *Grenier*, *le Hongre*, *Lecomte* and *Coysevox*. In the centre is the famous groupe of *Girardon* representing the rape of Proserpina ; it is a complete chef-d'œuvre ; the basso-relievos on the pedestal, equal in beauty the principal group. Every body knows the fable : Pluto, wishing to see by his own eyes the disasters caused by earth-quake's in Sicily, visited that island. In a solitary glade he met Proserpina, daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, gathering flowers. He loved her at first sigh, and carryed her off. Cyana vainly tried to prevent the rape of her beloved friend, she drew on herself Pluto's wrath, and was turned into a fountain.

The salle des Antiques (of the antiquites) is also a part of this square.

It is grassy plat round which are placed eight busts, Annibal, Octavius, Severus, Antonius, Marcus-Aureluis, Otho, Apollo, Alexander.

On each side are statues of Meleagre and Antinous. From a diagonal alley which traverses this square we again see the basin of Apollo.

In the long alley which separates square L, M, Q and P in front of the bosquet des Domes and of Colonade are placed two vases of most beautiful workmanship. They are ornamented by trophys, by instruments for country and warlike music, by wreaths of flowers and rams head all of which are carved with exquisite delicacy.

QUARE R. — On this site was formerly a small and by no means picturesque island; Louis XVIII ordered a garden to be planted in its stead, in imitation of the one of the chateau of Hartwell where the prince lived during the emigration. It is called *jardin du roi* (Garden of the king). The public is allowed in at certain hours, but from the outside we can always admire the magic effect of its rich and varried plots ; the most exquisite flowers, the rarest trees, all make this garden a little Paradise ; fountains throw up early jets d'eau, which constantly refresh the grass and flowers, and green like springs. At the bottom of this rich parterre is a marble pillar surmounted by a bronze figure of Flora. Behind the garden in the alley surrounding it are colossal statues of Flora and Hercules.

SQUARE S and T. — LE BASSIN D'APOLLON. — This basin is half enclosed by a grass plot which reaches the great canal.

In the middle, Apollo is represented driving his chariot drauwn by four horses, and surrounded by tritons, whales and dolphins who mingle their numerous water spouts with the three principal jets d'eau, the middle one is 19 meters in height like other. The groups, etc., are by Baptiste Tuby after drawings by Lebrun.

On the left in the hemicycle which surrounds this basin, a group representing Melicertes and Ino, by Granier is to be seen, the 4 terms which accompagny this group are the god Pan, Flora, Bacchus and Pomona. On the right is a group representing Aristeus binding Proteus, by Stodtz, and 4 terms which represent the nymph Syrinx, Jupiter, Juno and Vertumna. Twelve statues adorn the alleys S and T; those of the alley S represent Cicero, a leader of a Gymnaseum, Love, Matera, or goddess to whom Jupiter was entreested during his infancy, Hercules and a supplicating slave. The figures of alley T represent Hercules, an acolyta, a young Bacchus, Orpheus, Clytea and Cleopatre.

The alleys S and T each lead to a gate, the left leading to St-Cyr the right to Trianon, or to the woods which surround it.

THE TRIANONS. — The Trianons have a different origin ; the grand Trianon dates from the reign of Louis XV.

Trianon was the name of a village on the site of which was built the palace. The king having realised his great dream Versailles, tired of all its pomps, and if we believe Saint-Simon, the historian of this splendid court: « Weary of the splendour and of tumult, was at last convinced that he sometimes required solitude and quiet. » A small but elegant chateau, called the palace of Flora, had been built ner the gardens ; in its place a marble palace was built which was named from the village it replaced, the chateau is in the italian style, it is built in the ionic order, and though only possessing a rez de chaussée, the building is very fine. The pillars, the frise, and the pilasters are of Languedoc marble ; the capitals are of while marble. On entering the grand avenue, one see the palace. A graceful and elegant gallery connects the side avenues, which look on the garden. The building is of great extent ; the southern wing is in the shape of a horse shoe, and has received the name of *Trianon-sous-Bois*, as it is surrounded by the woods which shade the gardens.

Le Nôtre, expended on this garden all the ressources of his art. Mignard, Lebrun , Lafosse and the famous flower painter, Fontenay, designed it. The fine pictures of the park of Versailles which are now in the museum, then decorated the gallery of Trianon ; they are now replaced by pictures of different master's. One picture is sup Marie Leczinska, queen of Louis XV. Napoléon has enriched those galleries with a service of China given by the emperor Alexander of Russia.

After the death of the king, Versailles and Trianon were abandoned. The regency being over, the prime minister, cardinal Dubois, brought back, Louis XV and his court to Versailles ; it was then the mistresses of the young king suggested the small apartments and *petits soupers;* and as they had contrived to divide large apartments into smaller ones so the little of Trianon, designed by the architect Gabriel, was built up behind the grand Trianon of Louis XIV and Mansart, in order to give an apartment to madame Dubarry.

The palace of the petit Trianon consists of a square pavillion ; two sto-

ries high; the staircase is very beautiful; the rooms are richly decorated and well arranged : the offices and the chapel are entirely separated from the palace.

On ascending the throne, Louis XVI gave the petit Trianon to Marie-Antoinette. Micque, the architect of this princess setting a side the traditions of Le Nôtre, designed this garden in the English style ; the rarest trees were collected and offered a piquant contrast to the formal hedges and quincuns of the great park. It was above all under the care of Bernard de Jussieu, protege of the count of Artois, that these exotics were planted with success. The celebrated Adanson, Boucher, under Louis XV, by his pictures and compositions, had given an arcadian coloring to the little Trianon. The queen begged the celebrated painter Robert to carry out Boucher's idea, and soon an entire village (the suiss village) with its manor, parsonnage, bailiff's house, those of the farmers, gamekeeper's and his cows, fowl, and sheep ladies dressed in gauze kerchiefs, straw hats, became its inhabitants. They lived in perfect solitude, for those who where invited seldom came from Versailles before the dinner hour. The king and queen regularly had supper in Malborough's tower, which is on the left of the lake and which then was the music hall.

Trianon had also its theatre. The king used to be present at the rehearsals. Marie-Antoinette, M^me^ Elisabeth, count d'Artois, were the principal actors. Kings and foreign princes have made numerous pilgrimages to Trianon. The Czar Peter-the-Great, came there during the regency; the king of Danemark, 1763; the king of Sweden, Gustavus III, towards 1780; the emperor Joseph II; the grand duke of Russia, Paul I, went there. In our own time, the queen of England, the grand duke Constantin, the king of Piedmont, the archiduke of Austria, the king of Bavaria, all the illustrious visiters which the wise policy of Napoléon III has invited to visit France, have visited this residence of which many hare been jelous. Louis-Philip and his family often spent a short time in Trianon, where they had the subterrancous passages mede. In 1851, a new museum was established under the inspection of M. Questel, a very distinguished architect. All curiosities in the shape of harness and saddlery, uniforms worn at the various courts are to be seen : the coronation carriage of Napoléon I is there also that of Charles X. His a chef-d'œuvre of immense value which cost with the harness nearly 400,000 frs. and is well worth seeing.

Three historic halls consecrated to Louis XVI, Napoleon and Charles X, also contain the carriages used during these various reigns. There are also sledges and chais of great value and little carriage belonging to the duke of Bordeaux. The museum also possesses a beautiful collection of arab saddles, bridles, stirrups, etc.; also arms of all sorts, daggers, pistols, yatagans, taken in Algeria or presented by arab chieftains who have been conquered by the French.

RENSEIGNEMENTS

SUR LES SERVICES DES CHEMINS DE FER.

Pour être agréable aux lecteurs du Guide, nous leur donnons quelques renseignements sur les services des chemins de fer français, sous la réserve, bien entendu, des modifications que les compagnies peuvent apporter pendant la vente de cette édition. — Nous aurons soin, à chaque édition nouvelle, d'indiquer les changements survenus.

CHEMINS DE FER DE L'OUEST.

(Voir l'*Indicateur des chemins de fer*, pour les lignes où les heures de départ ne sont pas indiquées.)

LIGNES DE BANLIEUE.

Ligne de Versailles (rive droite). Gares : à Paris, 124, rue Saint-Lazare à Versailles, rue du Plessis. — Gares desservies : Courbevoie, Puteaux, Suresnes, Saint-Cloud, Ville-d'Avray, Chaville, Viroflay, Versailles. — Départs toutes les heures, de Paris, depuis 7 h. 30 du matin, jusqu'à 10 h. 30 du soir inclusivement ; minuit 30 minutes ; de Versailles, depuis 7 h. du matin, jusqu'à 11 h. du soir inclusivement.

Ligne de Saint-Germain. Gare : à Paris, 124, rue Saint-Lazare. — Gares desservies : Asnières, Nanterre, Rueil, Chatou, le Vésinet, le Pecq, Saint-Germain. — Départs toutes les heures, de Paris, depuis 7 h. 35 du matin, jusqu'à 10 h. 35 du soir inclusivement ; minuit 35 minutes ; de Saint-Germain depuis 6 h. 55 du matin, jusqu'à 10 h. 55 du soir.

Ligne de Versailles (rive gauche). Gares : à Paris, 44, Boulevard Mont-Parnasse ; à Versailles, Avenue de la Mairie. — Gares desservies : Clamart, Meudon, Bellevue, Sèvres, Chaville, Viroflay, Versailles. — Départs toutes les heures, de Paris, depuis 8 h. 5 du matin, jusqu'à 11 h. 5 du soir inclusivement ; de Versailles, à 7 h., 8 h., et depuis 9 h. 35 du matin, jusqu'à 10 h. 35 du soir.

Ligne du Bois de Boulogne et de Ceinture. Gare : à Paris, 124, rue Saint-Lazare. — Gares desservies : Batignolles, Courcelles, Neuilly, Porte-Maillot, Avenue de l'Impératrice, Passy, Auteuil, Point-du-Jour, Vaugirard-Issy, Ouest-Ceinture, Montrouge, Gentilly, La Maison Blanche, Orléans-Ceinture, La Rapée-Bercy, Bel-Air, Charonne, Ménilmontant, Belleville-Villette, La Chapelle-Saint-Denis, Avenue de Clichy.

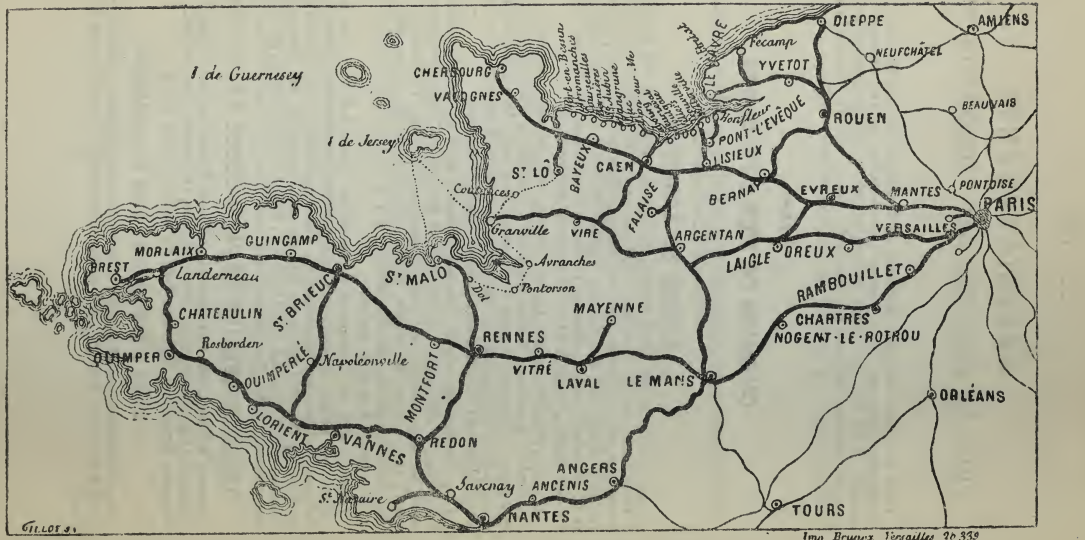
LIGNE CIRCULAIRE DE PARIS-OUEST A PARIS-NORD.

Gares : à Paris, 124, rue Saint-Lazare, et Place Roubaix (Nord). — Gares desservies : Asnières, Bois de Colombes, Colombes, Argenteuil, Sannois, Ermont, Enghien, Épinay, Saint-Denis et Paris-Nord.

Paris à Creil par la gare Saint-Lazare.

Gares desservies : Ermont, Franconville, Herblay, Pontoise, Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône, Auvers, Isle-Adam, Beaumont, Boran, Précy-Saint-Leu, Creil.

CARTE DES CHEMINS DE FER DE L'OUEST.



LIGNES DE NORMANDIE

à Paris, 124, rue Saint-Lazare, et 11, rue d'Amsterdam.

Lignes de Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Fécamp, Amiens, desservant: Poissy, Mantes, Vernon, Louviers, Elbeuf, Yvetot, Beuzeville, Fécamp, etc.

Lignes de Cherbourg et Saint-Lô, desservant: Évreux, Serquigny, Conches, Bernay, Lisieux, Caen, Bayeux, Valognes, etc.

Ligne de Paris à Trouville-Deauville et à Honfleur.

Bateau à vapeur entre le Havre, Trouville-Deauville et Honfleur.

LIGNES DE BRETAGNE, 144, Boulevard Montparnasse.

Ligne de Brest, desservant: Rambouillet, Maintenon, Chartres, Nogent-le-Rotrou, La Ferté-Bernard, Le Mans, Laval, Vitré, Rennes, Caulnes-Dinan, Lamballe, St-Brieuc, Guingamp, Morlaix, Landernau, Brest, etc.

Ligne du Mans à Mezidon, desservant: Falaise, Argentan, Alençon, etc.

Ligne de Paris à Redon, Lorient, Quimper, Châteaulin, Napoléonville; ligne de St-Malo; ligne d'Angers, Nantes et St-Nazaire; ligne de Paris à Granville.

BILLETS D'ALLER ET RETOUR A PRIX RÉDUITS

valables du Samedi au Lundi, délivrés au DÉPART DE PARIS, pour les gares ci-après désignées.

Dieppe-Motteville (1re cl.: 28 fr.; 2e cl.: 20 fr.); le Havre, Fécamp, Trouville-Deauville, Honfleur, Caen (1re cl.: 30 fr.; 2e cl.: 22 fr.); Cherbourg (1re cl.: 50 fr.; 2e cl.: 38 fr.); St-Malo—St-Servan (1re cl.: 60 fr.; 2e cl.: 45 fr.).

Billets délivrés à la gare Saint-Lazare pour les lignes de Normandie, gare Montparnasse pour Saint-Malo—Saint-Servan, place du Palais-Royal, nº 2, place Saint-André-des-Arts et boulevard Saint-Denis, nº 20.

EXCURSIONS SUR LES COTES DE NORMANDIE ET EN BRETAGNE.

BILLETS D'ALLER ET RETOUR A PRIX RÉDUITS

valables pour tous les trains, pendant 10 jours pour le premier itinéraire et pendant 25 jours pour les trois autres.

1er itinéraire (1re cl.: 45 fr.; 2e cl.: 32 fr.): Paris à Trouville-Deauville, Honfleur, Caen.—*2e itinéraire* (1re cl.: 55 fr.; 2e cl.: 40 fr.): Paris à Rouen, Dieppe, Fécamp, Havre, Honfleur ou Trouville-Deauville, Caen. — *3e itinéraire* (1re cl.: 65 fr.; 2e cl.: 50 fr.): Paris à Rouen, Dieppe, Fécamp, Havre, Honfleur ou Trouville-Deauville, Caen, Cherbourg. — *4e itinéraire* (1re cl.: 100 fr.; 2e cl.: 75 fr.): Paris à Caen, Cherbourg, Saint-Lô, Dol de Bretagne, Coutances, Granville, Avranches, Pontorson-Mont-Saint-Michel (trajet à la charge des voyageurs de Saint-Lô à Dol de Bretagne), Saint-Malo, Dinan, Caulnes (trajet à la charge des voyageurs de Saint-Malo à Caulnes), Brest, Rennes, Le Mans.

Billets délivrés à Paris: gare Saint-Lazare, place du Palais-Royal, 2, place Saint-André-des-Arts, 9, et boulevard Saint-Denis, 20.

Les voyageurs ont droit au transport gratuit de 30 kil. de bagages.

Services internationaux en corresp. avec les chemins de fer de l'Ouest.

Paris à Londres (par Dieppe et Newhaven), trajet simple, 7 jours: 1re cl.: 37 fr. 50 c.; 2e cl.: 27 fr. 50 c.; 3e cl.: 20 fr.; aller et retour, 1 mois: 1re cl.: 62 fr. 50 c.; 2e cl.: 45 fr.; 3e cl.: 35 fr. Bureaux: Gare Saint-Lazare; rue de la Paix, 7; Palais-Royal, 2; boulevard Saint-Denis, 20. — Paris à Londres (par le Havre et Southampton), trajet simple, 4 jours: 1re cl.: 35 fr.; 2e cl.: 25 fr.; aller et retour, 1 mois: 1re cl.: 62 fr. 50 c.; 2e cl.: 45 fr. Bureaux à Paris: Gare Saint-Lazare; place Vendôme, 3. — Honfleur à Londres (par Littlehampton). — Cherbourg à Londres (par Poole). — Granville à Jersey. — Saint-Malo à Jersey, Guernesey et l'Angleterre par Southampton ou Littlehampton).

Paquebots transatlantiques. *Lignes des Antilles-Mexique* (par Saint-Nazaire); *ligne des États-Unis* (pr le Havre et Brest). (V. l'*Ind. des chem. de fer.*)

CARTE

DES CHEMINS DE FER DE L'EST.

CHEMINS DE FER DE L'EST.

EMBARCADÈRE A PARIS: PLACE DE STRASBOURG.

(Voir l'*Indicateur des chemins de fer* pour les heures de départ.)

Paris à Meaux, Château-Thierry, Épernay, Châlons, Mourmelon, Saint-Dizier, Joinville, Vitry-le-Français, Commercy, Toul, Nancy, Épinal, Remiremont, Lunéville, Saint-Dié, Dieuze, Strasbourg, Barr, Mutzig, Wasselonne; Metz, Thionville, Luxembourg, Forbach; Haguenau, Niederbronn, Wissembourg; Schlestadt, Colmar, Mulhouse, Bâle; Troyes, Bar-sur-Aube, Chaumont, Langres, Vesoul, Belfort, Wesserling, Reims, Réthel, Mézières-Charleville, Givet, Sedan, Carignan, Montmédy, Longwy, etc.

Via Strasbourg-Kehl: Baden-Baden, Carlsruhe, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Francfort, Hombourg, Nauheim, Wiesbaden; Stuttgart, Ulm, Augsbourg, Munich, Salzbourg, Linz, Vienne, Constantinople; Nuremberg, Ratisbonne, Prague. — *Via Forbach:* Sarrebruck, Creuznach, Wiesbaden, Mayence, Francfort, Hombourg; Trèves, Spire, Ludwigshafen, Darmstadt, Worms; Nuremberg, Ratisbonne, Prague. — *Via Forbach ou Strasbourg:* Aschaffenbourg, Wurzbourg, Bamberg, Hof. — *Via Wissembourg:* Spire, Ludwigshafen, Worms, Mayence, Wiesbaden, Francfort. — *Via Bâle:* 1° Olten, Lucerne, Zurich, Glaris, Coire, Schaffhouse, Romanshorn, Saint-Gall, Rorschach; 2° Tout l'Ouest et le Midi de la Suisse pour les stations du réseau de l'Est, excepté Paris.

SERVICES DE BANLIEUE.

Pantin, Noisy-le-Sec, Bondy, Le Raincy-Villemomble, Gagny-Montfermeil, Chelles, Lagny-Thorigny, Meaux, Rosny-sous-Bois, Nogent-sur-Marne, Villiers, Gretz, Morcerf, Coulommiers, Longueville, Provins, Bel-Air, Saint-Mandé, Vincennes, Fontenay-sous-Bois, Joinville-le-Pont, Saint-Maur, Champigny, La Varenne.

VOYAGES CIRCULAIRES A PRIX RÉDUITS.

1° Départ de Paris, pour visiter **l'Est de la France, l'Alsace, la Suisse centrale (Oberland Bernois) et le lac de Genève.** Billets valables pendant un mois (délivrés du 1er juin au 30 septembre). Avec séjour facultatif, *en France:* dans toutes les gares et stations des lignes de l'Est desservies par les trains en déposant son billet à la gare, et sur la ligne de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée, à Dijon et Mâcon. — *En Suisse:* à Bâle, Olten, Lucerne, Alpnach, Brienz, Giessbach, Interlaken, Thun, Berne, Fribourg, Lausanne et Genève. DÉPART par les chemins de fer de l'Est (ligne de Strasbourg ou ligne de Mulhouse), et retour par la ligne de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée, ou réciproquement: départ par la ligne de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée, et retour par les chemins de fer de l'Est (ligne de Strasbourg ou ligne de Mulhouse). Prix des billets: 1re cl.: 137 fr.; 2e cl.: 104 fr. Les voyageurs ont droit au transport gratuit de 25 kilogrammes de bagages sur tout le parcours. On délivre des billets à Paris aux gares des lignes de l'Est et de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée, au bureau central de la Compagnie de l'Est, rue Basse-du-Rempart, 50.

2° Départ de Paris, pour visiter **la Suisse et le Grand-Duché de Bade.** Billets valables pendant un mois (délivrés du 1er juin au 30 septembre). Avec séjour facultatif, *en France:* dans les principales localités du parcours des lignes de l'Est, en déposant son billet à la gare. — *En Suisse et dans le Grand-Duché de Bade:* à Bâle, Olten, Lucerne, Zug, Zurich, Rapperschwyl, Weesen, Ragatz, Rorschach, Coire, Romanshorn, Constance, Schaffhouse, Neuhausen, Singen, Waldshut, Lauffenbourg, Mullheim, Fribourg en Brisgau, Baden-Baden. Départ par la ligne directe de

Paris à Mulhouse, et retour par celle de Paris à Strasbourg, ou réciproquement: départ par la ligne de Paris à Strasbourg, et retour par celle de Mulhouse à Paris. Prix des billets: 1re cl.: 143 fr. 80 c.; 2e cl.: 104 fr. 95 c. Les voyageurs ont droit au transport gratuit de 25 kilogrammes de bagages sur tout le parcours (excepté entre Constance, Kehl et Baden). On délivre des billets à Paris, à la gare; au bureau central, rue Basse-du-Rempart, 50; chez M. Faure, éditeur, rue de Rivoli, 166; à l'Agence spéciale des voyages à prix réduits, boulevard Saint-Denis, 20, et à l'Agence des chemins de fer anglais, boulevard des Italiens, 4.

3° Pour visiter les bords du **Rhin et la Belgique** (du 1er juin au 30 sept). Billets valables pendant un mois, avec séjour facultatif dans les principales villes du parcours. Prix du billet de 1re cl.: 130 fr. Départ de Paris par la ligne de l'Est et retour par la ligne du Nord (par Bruxelles et Valenciennes, ou par Namur et Saint-Quentin) ou réciproquement. Les voyageurs ont droit au transport gratuit de 25 kilogrammes de bagages sur tout le parcours (excepté entre Kehl, Baden et Francfort).

DE PARIS A CONSTANTINOPLE EN CINQ JOURS ET DEMI.

Par Munich, Vienne, les escales du Bas-Danube et Odessa.

VOYAGES CIRCULAIRES EN ALSACE ET DANS LES VOSGES.

(Du 1er mai au 31 octobre.)

Billets valables pendant quinze jours. Prix des billets: voyageurs: 1re cl.: 100 fr.; 2e cl.: 75 fr.; enfants: 1re cl.: 70 fr.; 2e cl.: 52 fr. 50 c. L'itinéraire indiqué permettra aux excursionnistes de visiter toutes les stations du parcours et notamment Épernay, Châlons-sur-Marne, Bar-le-Duc, Nancy, Blainville, Lunéville, Saint-Dié, Strasbourg, Barr, Mutzig, Wasselonne, Schlestadt, Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, Colmar, Mulhouse, Wesserling, Vesoul, Port-d'Atelier, Plombières, Épinal, Remiremont, Blainville et Nancy.

PARIS A BALE ET RETOUR.

Pendant la saison d'été. Billets valables pendant un mois, au prix de: 1re cl.: 96 fr. 90 c.; 2e cl.: 72 fr. 20 c.

PROMENADE A PRIX RÉDUITS DANS LA VALLÉE DE LA MEUSE

Billets spéciaux d'aller et retour à prix réduits, au départ d'Epernay, Reims, Rethel et Sedan pour Givet.

PARTIES DE PLAISIR EN SUISSE

au départ de Wissembourg, Strasbourg, Colmar, Mulhouse et Belfort (du 1er juin au 30 sept.). Billets aller et retour, valables pendant cinq jours.

EXCURSION A LA FROHBOURG.

(Du 1er juin au 30 septembre.)

Billets aller et retour de Mulhouse à Laufelfingen, le dimanche.

PÈLERINAGE A NOTRE-DAME-DES-ERMITES (Einsiedeln)

par Bâle, Lucerne et Brunnen, ou par Bâle, Zurich et Richterswyl (du 25 mai au 30 septembre). Billets aller et retour, valables sept jours.

CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD.

EMBARCADÈRE A PARIS: PLACE ROUBAIX.

(Voir l'*Indicateur des chemins de fer.*)

LIGNES DE BANLIEUE.

De Paris à Creil, par Louvres et Chantilly, desservant Saint-Denis, Pierrefitte, Villiers-le-Bel, Gonesse, Goussainville, Louvres, Luzarches, Survilliers, Orry-la-Ville, Chantilly, Senlis, etc.

De Paris à Creil, par Pontoise, desservant Saint-Denis, Epinay, Enghien, Montmorency, Ermont, Franconville, Herblay, Pontoise, Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône, Auvers, Isle-Adam, Beaumont, Boran, Precy, Saint-Leu, etc.

GRANDES LIGNES.

De Paris à Compiègne, Noyon, Tergnier, Saint-Quentin, Busigny, Landrecies, Maubeuge, Jeumont, Erquelines, Charleroi, Namur, Liége, Spa, Verviers, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, Coblence, Ems, Wiesbaden, Mayence, Francfort-sur-Mein, Hombourg, etc.; — à Maubeuge, Mons, Bruxelles; — à Berlin, Leipzig, Dresde, Saint-Pétersbourg; — à Dinan et Givet; — à Tergnier, Laon et Reims; — à Clermont, Amiens, Abbeville, Saint-Valery, Boulogne et Calais; — à Arras, Béthune, Hazebrouck, Saint-Omer, Dunkerque; — à Douai et Valenciennes; — à Lille et Mouscron; — à Dammartin, Villers-Cotterets, Soissons, Rethel, Mézières, Charleville, Sedan et Givet; — à Busigny, Cambrai et Somain.

SERVICES DIRECTS POUR L'ANGLETERRE

Par Calais et Douvres, Boulogne et Folkestone, la Tamise.

CHEMINS DE FER DE PARIS A LYON

et à la Méditerranée, par la Bourgogne et par le Bourbonnais et leurs embranchements.

BOULEVARD MAZAS.

(Voir l'*Indicateur des chemins de fer.*)

LIGNES DE BANLIEUE.

De Paris à Bercy, Charenton, Maisons-Alfort, Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, Draveil, Juvisy, Ris-Orangis, Evry, Corbeil, la Ferté-Alais, Maisse, etc.; — à Montgeron, Brunoy, Combs-la-Ville, etc.

GRANDES LIGNES.

De Paris à Melun, Fontainebleau, Montereau, Sens, Laroche, Auxerre, Joigny, Saint-Florentin, Tonnerre, Nuits, Montbard, Dijon, Beaune, Châlon-sur-Saône, Mâcon, Villefranche, Lyon, Vienne, Saint-Rambert, Valence, Montélimart, Orange, Avignon, Tarascon, Arles, Marseille; — à Auxonne, Dôle, Besançon, Belfort; — à Mouchard, Poligny, Lons-le-Saulnier, Bourg, Ambérieu; — à Tarare; — à Culoz, Bellegarde, Genève; — à Bourgoin, Rives; — à Valence, Saint-Marcellin, Grenoble, Chambéry; — à Nîmes, Lunel, Montpellier, Cette; — à Aubagne, Toulon, Cannes, Nice; — à Alais, Saint-Ambroix, Bességes; — à Draguignan.

De Paris à Moret, Nemours, Montargis, Gien, Nevers, Moulins, Roanne, Saint-Étienne, Le Puy, Montbrison, Rive-de-Gier, Givors; — à Saint-Germain-des-Fossés, Vichy, Murat, Langeac.

VOYAGES DIRECTS

de Paris à Neufchâtel, Bienne, Soleure, Berne, Berthoud, Fribourg, Thoune, Lausanne, Vevey, Sion.

VOYAGES CIRCULAIRES DE PLAISIR A PRIX RÉDUITS DE PARIS EN SUISSE ET RETOUR A PARIS

BILLETS DE 1re ET DE 2e CLASSE.

Chaque billet donne droit au transport gratuit de 30 kilog. de bagages.

PRIX DES BILLETS VALABLES PENDANT UN MOIS.

1re classe, **113** fr. **40** c.; 2e classe, **84** fr. **40** c.

1er *itinéraire* (1): Dijon, Dôle, Neufchâtel, Bienne, Berne, Fribourg, Lausanne, Genève et retour à Paris par Mâcon et Dijon.

2e *itinéraire* (1): Dijon, Mâcon, Genève, Lausanne, Fribourg, Berne, Bienne, Neufchâtel et retour à Paris par Dôle et Dijon.

PRIX DES BILLETS VALABLES PENDANT DEUX MOIS.

1re classe, **124** fr. **75** c.; 2e classe, **92** fr. **80** c.

1er *itinéraire* (1): Dijon, Dôle, Neufchâtel, Bienne, Berne, Fribourg, Lausanne, Genève et retour à Paris par Mâcon et Dijon.

2e *itinéraire* (1): Dijon, Mâcon, Genève, Lausanne, Fribourg, Berne, Bienne, Neufchâtel et retour à Paris par Dôle et Dijon.

(1) Chaque voyageur est tenu de faire connaître l'itinéraire de son choix en prenant son billet de voyage circulaire.

Ces billets sont délivrés à la Gare, boulevard Mazas, à Paris, où l'on peut s'en procurer d'avance.

Les billets donnent aux voyageurs la faculté de s'arrêter dans les villes de Dijon, Dôle, Mâcon, Neufchâtel, Bienne, Berne, Fribourg, Lausanne et Genève, et leur permettent, par conséquent, d'en visiter les environs, et d'explorer la Suisse et la Savoie.

Correspondances maritimes de Paris en Orient, en Afrique, etc.

CHEMIN DE FER D'ORLÉANS.

EMBARCADÈRES A PARIS, BOULEVARD DE L'HOPITAL, 7, ET BARRIÈRE D'ENFER.

(Voir l'*Indicateur des chemins de fer.*)

LIGNES DE BANLIEUE.

De Paris à Arcueil, Bourg-la-Reine, Fontenay, Sceaux, Antony, Massy, Palaiseau, Orsay, Limours; — à Vitry, Choisy-le-Roi, Ablon, Athis-Mons, Juvisy, Savigny-sur-Orge, Épinay-sur-Orge, Saint-Michel, Bretigny, Marolles, Bouray, Lardy, Chamarande, Etréchy; — à Arpajon, Breuillet, Saint-Chéron; etc.

GRANDES LIGNES.

De Paris à Étampes, Toury, Orléans, Blois, Tours, Châtellerault, Poitiers, Angoulême, Libourne, Bordeaux; — à Dourdan, Châteaudun, Vendôme; — à Niort, La Rochelle, Rochefort; — à Saumur, Angers, Nantes, Saint-Nazaire; — à Savenay, Redon, Vannes, Napoléonville, Lorient, Quimper, Châteaulin, Brest; — à Vierzon, Châteauroux, Limoges, Périgueux, Agen; — à Brives, Villefranche, Toulouse, etc.

Correspondances maritimes à Saint-Nazaire.

Correspondances avec les chemins de fer de la Vendée, des Charentes et du Midi par les Sables d'Olonne, Saintes, Bordeaux, Arcachon, Agen, Montauban, Villefranche, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Béziers, Cette, Castelnaudary, Castres, Perpignan, Auch, Agde, Pezenas, Lodève, Pamiers, Foix, Tarbes, Pau, Mont-de-Marsan, Bagnères, Bayonne, Hendaye, Irun, Madrid et toute l'Espagne.

Strasbourg, imprimerie de Berger-Levrault et Cie

Railways.

FROM VERSAILLES

Rive droite, rue du Plessis (*Terminus in Paris, rue d'Amsterdam*), A train at every hour, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; and at half past ten.

On sundays and holydays, supplementary trains at 10 P. M., and 11 P. M.

Rive gauche, avenue de la Mairie (*Terminus in Paris, boulevard Montparnasse*), at 7 and 8 A. M.; at every hour, from half past nine A. M. to half past ten P. M.

FROM PARIS

Rive droite, *rue Saint-Lazare.* At every hour from half past seven in the morning to half past eight in the evening; also at 10, and half past twelve in the night.

Rive gauche, *boulevard Montparnasse.* At every hour from eight in the morning to eleven in the evening.

☞ When the waters play at Versailles (**Grandes Eaux à Versailles**), there are, on both lines, supplementary trains, so that a starting takes place at every half-hour.

Ligne de Bretagne. Rambouillet, Chartres, Nôgent, Le Mans, Laval, Vitré, Rennes.

Versailles, place de l'Ouest, rue des Chantiers; — Paris, Montparnasse station.

Ligne de Normandie. — Le Hâvre, Évreux, Caen, Cherbourg.

Station, rue Saint-Lazare.

American Railway and Stage-Coaches.

Versailles, place d'Armes.

Paris, place du Louvre and rue du Bouloi.

Cabs.

Cabs and carriages station at each Railway station and near the palaces of Versailles and Trianons. The fare is stuck inside of every one.

ARE TO BE FOUND AT THE SAME SELLERS

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